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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO. 157 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1940 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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British Bombers Work Havoc In Germany

NAZI RAIDERS SLASHED IN FRANCE

Germans In Channel Islands: Air Attacks On England

LONDON, July 1.

Planes, believed to be enemy, passed over north-east Scotland and north-east England.

BOMBER BROUGHT DOWN

A German bomber is believed to have been brought down by gunfire in North-east England shortly before noon to-day.

A German bomber crashed into the sea in North-east England area following the air-raids. Its crew of four were picked up by a vessel and brought ashore. One man was wounded and taken to hospital.

Daylight Raider Attacked

A daylight raider was also attacked by fighters. It was last seen by one eye-witness in a spiral dive disappearing behind houses of a North-east town. Machinegun bullets fell in the streets as fighters pressed home the attack.

SEAPLANE SHOT DOWN

The Air Ministry announces that Fighter Command intercepted an enemy seaplane off the north-east coast this morning and shot it down into the sea. The crew were rescued.

NAZIS OVER BRITAIN

No Large-Scale Attacks

The Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security 'communique' says: "Enemy activity over Great Britain last night was on a smaller scale. A few bombs were dropped in South Wales and near the East Coast, but nothing of any importance was achieved.

EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMBS DROPPED

"Desultory attacks were made by enemy aircraft last night in three areas. In Eastern England a number of high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped which were apparently directed against aerodromes. In Wales and the West of England high explosive and incendiary bombs were also dropped. No serious damage or casualties are reported from any of these areas. In East Scotland a town was attacked with incendiary bombs. A school was destroyed by fire and one person slightly injured. There were no other casualties.

Nazi Bombers Shot Down

It is officially announced that two of the German bombers which raided the north-east coast this evening were shot down by R. A. F. fighters. The raiders crossed the coast at several points and dropped incendiary bombs on the north-east coast. Anti-aircraft defences were also in action.—Reuter.

HAMBURG OIL TANKS ABLAZE

An Air Ministry Communique says:

Last night despite poor visibility our bombers continued to attack military objectives in Germany. Oil storage tanks at Hamburg were hit and set burning.

In Darmstad area several targets were attacked causing fires and explosions; marshalling yards at Osnabruck and Hamm were again bombed, large fires resulting.

This was followed by the release of a salvo of bombs at Dulmen railway junction east of Wesel.

Aerodromes on the Island of Nordeney, at Huntlosen west of Bremen, and at Dortmund were again bombed.

All our aircraft returned safely.

Hurricanes Over France

It is officially stated that five German Messerschmidts were shot down over France yesterday afternoon. Another seven were probably destroyed. Of a total of 17 enemy aircraft encountered during the afternoon, R.A.F. Hurricanes allowed only five to escape without serious damage.

ENCOUNTER WITH NAZI BOMBERS

One British hurricane formation encountered a Messerschmidt 109 patrol. The Wing Commander of the hurricanes immediately attacked and shot down three enemy aircraft himself. Two of these Messerschmidts fell in flames ten miles from the French Coast.

British fighter pilots engaged in this action believe that they had shot down and destroyed two other Messerschmidts.

At the same time two hurricane pilots encountered five Messerschmidts near Abbeville. They shot down two in flames and badly damaged a third.

Another hurricane formation encountered a third Messerschmidt patrol. One Messerschmidt went into a spin with thick black smoke belching from it. A second is thought to have crashed into a wood. Two others dived vertically for the ground with clouds of smoke streaming from their engines.—Reuter.

British Planes Drop Bombs On Switzerland?

BERNES, July 1.

According to the Swiss Telegraph Agency bombs, which were of an incendiary type, were dropped by two British planes.

A later message says:—

Twelve bombs fell to-day in the Jura region of Switzerland, close to the Franco-Swiss Frontier. There were no casualties and material damage was negligible. – Reuter.

NAZIS IN CHANNEL ISLANDS

LONDON, July 1.

It is officially announced that German landings have been made at Jersey and Guernsey.

The Ministry of information states: "As has already been announced, the Channel Islands have been demilitarised. It is now learned that enemy landings have been made at Jersey and Guernsey.

Telegraphic communications have been cut and no further information is at present available.

Hands Off Syria And Lebanon

BRITAIN WARNS AGAINST USE OF THESE AS ENEMY BASE

LONDON, JULY 1.

IN ORDER TO SET AT REST DOUBTS WHICH MAY BE FELT IN ANY QUARTER HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT DECLARE THAT IT IS ANNOUNCED THAT THEY COULD NOT ALLOW SYRIA OR LEBANON TO BE OCCUPIED BY ANY HOSTILE POWER OR BE USED AS A BASE FOR ATTACKS UPON THOSE COUNTRIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST, WHICH THEY HAVE PLEDGED TO DEFEND OR BECOME A SCENE OF SUCH DISORDER AS TO CONSTITUTE A DANGER TO THOSE COUNTRIES.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The following authoritative statement is issued in London:

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom understand that Gen. Mittelhauser, Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces in Levant has stated that hostilities have ceased in Syria.

His Majesty's Government assume that this does not mean that if Germany or Italy sought to occupy Syria or the Lebanon and were to try to do so in the face of British command of the sea, no attempt would be made by the French forces to oppose them.

In order, however, to set at rest doubts which may be felt in any quarter His Majesty's Government declare that they could not allow Syria or Lebanon to be occupied by any hostile Power or be used as a base for attacks upon those countries in the middle East, which they have pledged to defend or become a scene of such disorder as to constitute a danger to those countries.

They, therefore,—the statement continues,—hold themselves free to take whatever measures, they may in such circumstances consider necessary, in their own interests. Any action which they may hereafter be obliged to take in fulfilment of this declaration will be entirely without prejudice to the future status of the territories now under the French Mandate.—Reuter.

CIVILIANS MAY BE CALLED UP

LONDON, July 1.

Sir John Anderson, Minister for Home Security in a booklet issued to-day by the Ministry entitled "Air Raids" gives a broad hint that he may soon have to call upon many civilians to assist in civil defence services.

Sir John states: "In this war every man and woman is in the front line. I may, in the near future, have to call on many of you to give some part of your time to one or other of the services."—Reuter.

POONA MAYOR RESIGNS

Sequel To Instructions Of Congress Municipal Party

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 1.

Mr. Popatlal Ramchand Shah, President, Poona City Municipality has to-day resigned both his membership of Municipality and its Presidentship.

In a statement he says that he tendered resignation of presidentship in obedience to instructions of the Control Board of the Municipal Congress Party and of membership as a protest against the Control Board's instruction.

It is stated that the controlling board issued an order yesterday calling on the President, Vice-President and the Chairman and other members of the Standing Committee to submit their resignations within 24 hours from the time of receipt of the order.

Japanese Troops On Indo-China Border

Military Command's Plan To Rush For Its Objectives

TOKIO, July 1.

Japanese advance troops entered Lungchow on the Hannoi-Naning railway, near French Indo-China, according to the Domei Agency.

JAPAN'S ADVANCE TO SOUTH

According to the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" Japanese army leaders are agreed that the army shall unanimously adopt "an attitude as strong as iron and rush for its objectives" in connection with "the present golden opportunity."

The paper says an agreement to this effect was reached at a conference of War Office Heads and 24 Generals on Saturday.

Meanwhile the paper adds the Navy is reported to be determined to dispel rumours that it advocates avoidance of friction with Great Britain and the United States in the construction of "A New Order in East Asia."

A resolution that "the Government shall strengthen Japan-Germany-Italy Axis and make an advance to the south" was passed by the Nakajima faction of Seiyukai Party.

Singapore Preparations

In view of the general situation in the Far East, steps are being taken, says an official 'communique' issued in Singapore, to bring Singapore's defences to a higher pre-arranged state of preparedness. Defence plans are also being completed in Penang and throughout Malaya.

The 'communique' states that these steps should not be interpreted as indicating that any immediate danger is feared in Malaya. They are being taken solely as normal military precautions, which are necessary at the present time.

No British Reply Yet

No reply has yet been sent to the Japanese Government's Note of last Tuesday in which certain complaints were made about aid to Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek, says London message.

"Reuter" learns in authoritative circles that the matter is still under consideration. The suggestion made by Japanese military authorities that information regarding Japanese troop movements had been imparted to Chinese is stated in these same circles to be completely untrue.

It is also stated that evacuation of Hongkong has been undertaken owing to the food situation and is of a purely precautionary nature.

Hongkong Evacuation

The spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office said that he was rather at a loss concerning the reasons for the evacuation of women and children from Hongkong to Singapore.

He said: "I cannot understand it at all." He added Japan still desires the maintenance of "status quo" in Dutch East Indies and French Indo-China in accordance with Mr. Arita's statement of April 15.—Reuter.

CHANNEL ISLANDS CUT OFF

LONDON, July 1.

All communications with the Channel Islands have been temporarily suspended and telephone calls and telegrams cannot be accepted, according to the Postmaster-General.—Reuter.

Dutch Officers Arrested

Sequel To Shooting Of Fascist Leader Working With Nazi Troops

BERLIN, July 1.

Two Dutch officers were arrested following the shooting of Lieutenant J. L. Mussert, brother of the Fascist leader co-operating with German troops in Holland, according to a despatch to the Official German News Agency from Amsterdam.—Reuter.

RUSSO-GERMAN TRADE

LONDON, July 1.

According to the German radio the German-Soviet trade negotiations which were started last Thursday have been successfully concluded.—Reuter.

Excess Profits Tax In U. S.

Roosevelt Asks Congress To Legislate

WASHINGTON, July 1.

President Roosevelt has requested the Congress to enact steeply graduated Excess Profits Tax applicable both to individuals and corporations.

The President has made no specific suggestions regarding the rate or the yield of the tax, but it is believed in Congressional circles that tax will be similar to that levied during the Great War.—Reuter.

HUGE U. S. NAVAL ORDER

WASHINGTON, July 1.

The Navy has placed orders for 45 warships costing 500 million dollars. Eleven cruisers, 20 destroyers, 13 submarines and one seaplane-tender are to be built.

Staggering Soviet Blow To Nazi Plans

BERLIN UNEASY ABOUT DANUBE BASIN

Russia Demands Black Sea Ports: Pressure On Bulgaria

ZURICH, July 1.

The Berlin correspondent of "Neue Zuercher Zeitung" says that Russia's annexation of Bessarabia and Bukovina has aroused uneasiness in Berlin "contrary to the invasion of Baltic States, for which Germany was prepared, but the events in Danube Basin were a real surprise.

Pressure On Bulgaria

Rumania's mobilisation through fear of Hungarian aggression and rumours that Russia is exerting pressure on Bulgaria to obtain further naval bases in the Black Sea show that the whole of Balkans is effervescing.

Staggering Blow

A staggering blow is thus dealt to German plans to put off the redrafting of the map until Germany was able to bring to bear her full military and political influence in the South-east."

SOVIET COMPLETES OCCUPATION

BUCHAREST, July 1.

Soviet troops are now completing the occupation of Rumanian territory ceded to the Soviet. At some points where they overshot the new boundary they have withdrawn troops to within the agreed limits. The occupation has been achieved in two and a half days ahead of the schedule, the rapidity being due in some cases to the use of parachute troops. The Bessarabian town of Bolgrad, for example, was occupied by this means ahead of the retiring Rumanian troops.

In other instances mechanised columns advanced on the German model but this is ascribed rather to the Soviet desire to see something of the nature of Rumanian military equipment than to an intention to seize it.—Reuter.

Soviet Demands

Despite Rumania's denial, the Black Sea ports are involved in Russia's demands.

Refugees are crowding into the interior from Constanza.

The Rumanian territorial waters have been declared dangerous for navigation owing to mines. All ships must wireless their arrival and ask for a pilot when eight miles off the mouth of the Danube.

The Turkish fleet are still reported to be cruising in the Black Sea.

Rumours persist that the Soviet has demanded participation in the defence of Dardanelles.

Red Army In Fallachis & Moldavia

The Red Army's advance is now reported to have "overflowed" at some points into Moldavia and Fallachis.

Although the bulk of the Rumanian army was stationed on the Russian frontier, the main supply depots were to the west of Pruth which forms the new boundary and therefore the Russians will find little war material in the occupied territory.

Meanwhile, the tension shows no sign of diminishing in Bucharest. The city is without public entertainments and the streets are full of reservists called to the colours.

The anxiety is constantly fed with alarming rumours. Rumanian Jews who fled towards Bessarabia, are being held up near the Bessarabian frontier where they have met with a counter-stream of German minorities fleeing from the provinces occupied by the Red army.

Stories are rife that communists released from prisons by the oncoming Russians are now paying off old scores.

When the Russians arrived in some places they found Communist Committees already installed.

Waggons loaded with wheat and sugar ready for transport to Germany are said to have been detained by the Communist Committees.

Local Incidents

A broadcast published a Rumanian High Command communique. It states a number of local incidents occurred to-day between the Soviet and Rumanian troops during the transfer of the territory ceded.

The communique proceeds "These incidents were due to the fact that advanced Soviet elements moved in certain directions more rapidly than was originally foreseen."

The communique adds that the withdrawal of Rumanian troops is proceeding according to plan and the evacuation will be completed.

Internal Security Measures

LONDON, July 1.

The tension caused in Rumania on account of the Russian occupation has led to further measures by the Rumanian authorities for internal security. Cafes must be closed at eleven in the night, gathering of more than four persons, except with the permission of the military authorities, is forbidden and a person

(Continued on page 5, col. 4)

STOP PRESS

GERMANY KNEW IT!

BUCHAREST, July 1.

"Only Germans seem to have had any warning of the imminent Russian occupation," writes Reuter's correspondent, who left Bukovina by the last train that the Russians allowed to leave.

He adds: "Some months ago German Consular authorities in Bukovina and Bessarabia ordered all German citizens to make inventories of all their goods to be kept at German Consulates at Cernauti and Chisenau. Inventories appear to have been made in order to hold the Russians to account for any appropriation of German property. As early as Friday morning bands of Ukrainian working classes and Jews appeared in the streets of Cernauti.

Carrying Communist flags they went to the Town Hall, where they hoisted the Red Flag. From a balcony speakers condemned German National Socialism and Italian Fascism, at the same time paying a tribute to Stalin's Soviet regime."—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management, Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Matrics and Non-Matrics for sub offices establismments in Bombay Presidency. Apply Indo Finance and Transportation Corporation, Delhi. (13334)

Wanted a Teacher J. A. V. (Matric) Pay Rs. 25-2-35. Free quarters, Sikh or Sehaj Dhari Sikh preferred. Apply Secy. Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Poona, before 10-7-1940. (13383)

Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad. Wanted immediately a Professor of Advanced Banking, who can teach other Commercial subjects as well. A person with experience of teaching will be preferred. Salary Rs. 200-25|2-300 with benefit of Provident Fund on confirmation. Applications stating qualifications experience and the date on which he can join should reach the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Bhadra, Ahmedabad before the 5th of July. (2846)

Wanted Immediately (1) Foreman well-versed in Lorry Body Building able to read and make drawings and control labour. (2) Typist and Accountant combined. (3) Foreman for tent making. Apply Box No. 13362, "Bombay Chronicle."

Shorthand: Classes in Shorthand Theory and Speed are held at the Sydenham College of Commerce. Students trained for the Government Higher Certificate Examinations in Shorthand and the Sydenham College Diploma in Shorthand. Admissions made daily. (2855C)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow. (Recognised by Government) Trains Matriculates for the Overseers' Certificate Examination conducted by the U. P. Government. The applications for admission into the July Session 1940 are being entertained now. A limited number of candidates will be admitted. For free copy of the Prospectus apply to the Principal. (2509)

Actuarial Science: A Special Evening Class to train students for the Preliminary Examination of the Institute of Actuaries, London, is held at the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay. Admissions made daily. (2856B)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

WANTED.

BOOKSELLERS to undertake the sale of ENGLISH, HINDI and TELUGU publications of Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams *with a discount of 25 per cent.* For catalogues and other particulars, apply to the Commissioner, T. T. Devasthanams, Tirupati, Chittoor Dt.

(Sd.) C. SAMBAIYA,
Commissioner.
2882

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that only three applications having been received from qualified Policy-holders of the Company for election to the Board of Directors, the Policy-holders' Meeting, previously announced to be held on 27-6-1940 was cancelled and the three applicants, viz. Mr. M. C. GAGERNA, Dr. N. N. BERY and L. MUNSHI LALL have been duly elected to the Board, pursuant to Insurance Rules, 1939.

SERVANTS OF INDIA INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
New Delhi.
2880

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888,
As modified up to date.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to date, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the 5th day of August, 1940 or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe fresh lines in substitution for the existing regular lines of the public streets known as

(1) SAMUEL STREET FROM ITS JUNCTION WITH ISAJI STREET NORTHWARDS TO A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 220 FEET BETWEEN C. S. NOS. 820 & 842, C. S. NOS. 344 TO 342 AND C. S. NOS. 848 & 851.
(2) NEPEAN SEA ROAD FROM ITS JUNCTION WITH HARKNESS ROAD TO ITS JUNCTION WITH WARDEN ROAD AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

A plan of each of the said public streets showing the existing regular lines of the streets and the fresh lines proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the City Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1940.
M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
(2885)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

People wishing to learn motor-driving in fortnight. Individual systematic instructions. Experienced teacher. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 13370 "Bombay Chronicle."

345. COMMERCIAL TRAINING

Don't let your Future suffer. Enrol Immediately for 1941 Commercial Examinations, Typewriting Rs. 2|-, Shorthand and Typewriting combined Rs. 4|-, Accountancy Rs. 3|-, Secretaryship Rs. 3|-, Correspondence and Office routine Rs. 3|-, Company Law Rs. 3|- monthly charges. Employment Guaranteed. Special Arrangement for Ladies. Apply Lentin's Commercial College, Opposite Bombay University or Branch, Opposite Jer Mahal, Kavarana Building, Dhobitalao. (13376)

Public Notices

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ALIGARH.

NOTICE.

THE ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY will RE-OPEN after the Summer Vacation on the due date, viz., 15th July, 1940. The M. U. High School and the M. U. City High School will re-open on 3rd July, 1940.

S. M. AHSAN,
For Registrar.
(2881)

GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

WANTED DRAUGHTSMAN and DRAWING TEACHER, Sholapur, Age 25. Pay 70-3-130. Qualifications Diploma Mech. or Elec. Engineering and 3 years' practical experience.

Details on application before 12th July, 1940, with stamped (-|2|-) addressed foolscap envelope from Educational Inspector, C.D., Poona. (2879)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 129 of 1939.

Re: SOMACHAND DALSUKHRAM SHAH of Bombay residing at Haroon Rangari's Chawl, Dadar, formerly doing business as a Repairer and Dealer in Motor Cars in the name and Style of The Gujrath Garage at Ahmedabad till 1927 and now an Assistant Weaving Master in the Standard Mills Co., Ltd., at Worli: ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th day of August 1940 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1940.
S. S. RANGNEKAR,
Insolvency Registrar.
(2890)

Auction Sales

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE INDIAN BLACKWOOD CARVED FURNITURE consisting of Round tables, four—posters bedsteads, teapoys, cupboards, settees, Chinese deep carved chairs, coloured crayon works, temple brass chains, brass panels, old Chinese porcelain, carpets and other useful and decorative articles.

On THURSDAY, the 4th July, 1940, at 3 p.m. at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers.

On view. Catalogues from
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, AT NORTH-BROOK STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Clubwalla & Co., Attorneys for Sheth Chunilal Hazarimal Ranavat, the Transferee of the Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the surviving Mortgagors Dattatraya Shankar Arvikar and others, in exercise of the power of sale under Mortgage dated the 16th June 1931 and under Transfer of Mortgage dated 14th February 1940 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable immovable property on Tuesday the 2nd July 1940 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land with dwelling house situate at North-Brook Street and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7725-7726 and New Street Nos. 103-105 and registered under New No. 9201 Collectors Rent Roll No. 3880 Cadastral Survey No. 3948 of Bhuleshwar Division and containing by admeasuring 205.6|9 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

For further Particulars please apply to Messrs. Clubwalla & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, or the Undersigned.

GANDHI, & CO.

CHEERING PLAUDITS for PUNKAJ MULLICK!!
ASSOCIATED PRODUCTIONS
Ltd's Maiden Musical.
"ANDHI"
(The TEMPEST)
A NEW THEATRES' RELEASE
STARRING:
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KRISHNA
Daily: 4-45, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

The Wife's Picture which every husband should see
HINDUSTAN'S
Thought Provoking Social
SAUBHAGYA
Starring:
SHOBHANA SAMARTH, PREM ADIB, MISS PRADHAN, K. N. SINGH
Director: C. M. LUHAR, B.Sc.
2nd Family Week
at
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Daily 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.

MINERVA
Daily 4-30, 7-15, 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun., & Holidays
Matinee, at 1-45 P.M.
Bahurani
INDIA ARTIST'S GREAT PICTURE
★ KISHORE SAHU
★ ANURADHA
★ ROSE
The BEST SHOW in TOWN.

EXCELSIOR
"HITLER-Beast of Berlin"
Watch For Opening Date

WOMAN—
THE GODDESS YOU DON'T SEE!
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
WOMAN
Starring:
SURENDRA, SARDAR AKHTAR & YAKUB.
Director: MEHBOOB.
TO-DAY
AT
PATHE
3-30, 6-30 & 10-0 p.m.

ZANANA SHOW TO-DAY 1-30 P. M.
of
Huns' Popular Comedy
ARDHANGI
(The Better Half)
16th WEEK
From To-morrow
AT
NEW WEST END
Daily: 4, 7, 9-45
Every Tues., Thurs.
Zanana Show 1-30 p.m.

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ALICE WARNER
FAYE · BAXTER
BARRICADE
Also
"CANADA AT WAR"
LATEST "MARCH OF TIME"
Next FRIDAY:
LINDA DARNELL
STAR DUST
John Payne · Roland Young

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
★ GARY COOPER
in the NEW "BEAU GESTE"
Next Sat:
"DISPUTED PASSAGE"
with DOROTHY LAMOUR
SUNDAY MORNING:
"MARIE ANTOINETTE"
with NORMA SHEARER

INVALID NOTIFICATION CANNOT BE REVIVED

Special Bench Opinion On Prohibition Reference

WILL GOVT. APPEAL TO FEDERAL COURT? CASE ADJOURNED TO JULY 4

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia, Mr. Justice Wassoodew and Mr. Justice Sen).

This was a judgment on a Reference under Section 432 of the Criminal Procedure Code by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, in respect of one Saver Manuel Dantes who was charged with an offence under the Bombay Abkari Act for being found in possession of 1 1|2 drams of country liquor on alighting at Dadar Station on the night of 19th April, 1940.

Pending the opinion of the High Court the case of the accused who is on bail has been adjourned by the learned Magistrate to 4th July.

QUESTIONS REFERRED

The learned Magistrate had referred the following two questions for the opinion of the High Court:

(1) Whether the Provincial Legislature had power under Item 31 of the Provincial List to pass a law introducing total prohibition in the Province or in certain areas thereof.

(2) Whether there was in existence any effective Notification under Section 14B (2) of the Bombay Abkari Act 1878 absolutely prohibiting the possession of intoxicants by the public generally; in other words, whether the Notification of 17th July 1939, which was declared "ultra vires" by a Full Bench of the High Court on 11th April, 1940, is to be considered as revived by Section 7 of Bombay Act VI of 1940.

JUDGMENT

In delivering the judgment of the Court, His Lordship the Chief Justice, stated that they had decided to confine themselves to the second of the two points referred to them. His Lordship then outlined the history of prohibition in Bombay. On July 17th 1939, the Government of Bombay issued a Notification under Section 14B (2) of the Bombay Abkari Act prohibiting the possession of intoxicants by the public generally without a licence or permit. On April 11th, 1940, that Notification was declared by a Full Bench of this High Court to be 'ultra vires' and of no effect. On the same day the Governor of Bombay as the Chief Legislative authority in the Province passed Bombay Act VI of 1940 amending the Bombay Abkari Act and enabling prohibition to extend to the public generally. Section 7 of this Bombay Act VI of 1940 enacted "any rule, order, or Notification made or issued under the said Act (i.e., the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878) before the commencement of this Act (i.e., the Bombay Act VI of 1940) shall be deemed to have been made or issued under the said Act as amended by this Act."

NO REVIVAL

In Their Lordships' opinion the above Section 7 could not have been intended to revive a Notification which was a nullity and which had been declared 'ultra vires' by this High Court on 11th April, 1940.

That, Their Lordships thought, really disposed of the whole case, and Their Lordships answered the questions propounded by the learned Magistrate by saying that in their opinion there was not in existence any effective Notification under Section 14 B (2) of the Bombay Abkari Act prohibiting the possession of intoxicants by the public generally.

However, as the learned Advocate-General had requested their Lordships to express their opinion on the other question also, Their Lordships proceeded to do so, but they formed no part of their decision and must be regarded as merely "obiter." Item 31 of the Provincial List empowered the Provincial Government to legislate in respect of intoxicant liquors and narcotic drugs, that is to say, the production, manufacture, 'possession,' transport, purchase and sale of these goods. Their Lordships disagreed with the view expressed by the learned Magistrate that these latter terms were terms of positive import only and did not cover the negative idea of prohibition, because Their Lordships thought that the right to legislate as to possession of intoxicants must necessarily involve the right to prohibit possession. Their Lordships further observed that they had not in fact to deal with total prohibition because the impugned Notification did not prohibit possession throughout the Province but only within the town and island of Bombay. Their Lordships had no doubt that the Provincial Legislature had power to limit possession by introducing prohibition provided that they did not encroach upon the Legislative Powers of the Federal Legislature as contained in Item 19 of the Federal List to the Government of India Act 1935 which related to "import and export across Customs frontiers as defined by the Federal Government." Their Lordships were of the opinion that the absolute prohibition against possession went much further than merely incidentally diminishing the revenue of the Central Government, as was strenuously argued by the learned Advocate-General. It destroyed indirectly no doubt, but nonetheless effectively, the right to import and export intoxicants across the sea frontier of Bombay. Their Lordships, therefore, thought, that even assuming the Notification to have been effectively revived by Section 7 of Bombay Act VI of 1940, it was invalid because it went beyond the Powers of the Provincial Legislature.

WILL GOVT. APPEAL?

The Advocate-General asked for time to consider the judgment of Their Lordships in order to decide whether or not to apply for a certificate to appeal to the Federal Court.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad, the Advocate-General, with Mr. V. F. Taraporewala, Mr. G. N. Joshi and Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar, the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, Sir Jamshed Kanga, with Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Dr. B. R. Ahmedkar, Mr. R. J. Kolah, instructed by Messrs. Gagrat and Company appeared for the accused.

AROUND COURTS

Abdul Satar Md. Abzal and Gulam Md. Amirbux were arrested by the Nagpada police yesterday, on a charge of stabbing to death one Chatar Habibulla on the 3rd floor in a building at Northbrook Street, following a quarrel between them.

It was alleged that the accused No. 2 chased the deceased and No. 1 stabbed him on the back, with the result that he collapsed on the spot.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF LIQUOR ALLEGED

Fancis Zamen De Silva was arrested by the Prohibition Police yesterday, for being found in possession of three pints full of illicitly distilled liquor.

He was placed before the Magistrate to-day, at Mazagaon Court and was bailed out.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING

Mr. Jefry A. D. Porter, who is alleged to have driven his car in a rash and negligent manner in the early hours to-day, knocking down two milk-men near the Junction of Nowrojee Furdoonji Street and Colaba Causeway, was produced this morning before Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Esplanade Court, and was allowed bail.

The milk-men were removed to hospital, one of them in a semi-conscious state. It was alleged that the accused was under the influence of liquor.

ARRESTED FOR BREACH OF LIGHTING RULES

On Sunday night the City Police arrested sixty persons for not screening lights in their building.

Thirty-five out of the arrested persons were sentenced to undergo one day's simple imprisonment and to pay fines ranging from Rs. 3 to 20, when they were produced before the Presidency Magistrate of Girgaon Police Court.

The cases against four motorists who are also among the accused were postponed till the 8th of July.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CAR-OWNER AND DRIVER

Inspector Chand Khan and Deputy-Inspector J. K. Savant of the Kingsway Police arrested a motor car-owner and his driver on Sunday as they were, it is reported, bringing liquor for a party in Dadar.

The arrested persons are Bachoo Mohamed and Mahomed Haji.

To-day they were put up before the Dadar Court and were ordered to be released on bail.

MORE CONVICTIONS FOR UNSHADED LIGHTING

Nineteen persons were produced this morning before Mr. Oscar H. Brown for breach of lighting regulations and were sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25

In one of the cases, a lady resident of a hotel was prosecuted. The Magistrate discharged her. She pleaded that an inmate of the hotel was not responsible for keeping the lights shaded. The hotel manager was, however, convicted.

A motorist, who pleaded that the shades got torn off by accident and that he temporarily shaded the lights with his handkership was sentenced by the Magistrate.

CONVICTIONS FOR BREACH OF LIGHTING RULES

Charged with breach of the Lighting Rules 12 persons, including two motor drivers, were placed to-day before Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate. They were sentenced to a day's imprisonment each and fines ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10.

TALKS ON "T. B." MENACE

SIMLA, June 30.

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow will next week inaugurate a series of three broadcasts on problems relating to tuberculosis to which she has devoted special attention ever since her arrival in India. The series will be entitled: "Tuberculosis—A Menace to India".

Her Excellency will make the first broadcast on July 5 at 8-30 P.M. on "Meeting the Menace." Major-General G. G. Jolly, Director-General, I. M. E. will follow on July 17 at 7-45 p.m. with a talk on "Organised Front Against The Menace". Dr. Frimodt-Moller, Medical Commissioner of the Tuberculosis Association of India will give the third talk on August 14 at 7-45 p.m. on "Individual Defence Against the Menace."—A. P.

Municipal Kamgar Union

The seventh annual general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh was held at C. J. Hall on Sunday.

The Union had taken the invited city corporators and municipal officers but none, excepting, of course, those directly connected with the Union, were present.

The annual report was read at the meeting by Mr. D. V. Pradhan, the General Secretary.

ABOLISH FINES

After the adoption of the report a resolution was moved requesting the municipal authorities to abolish or at least revise the system of levying fines.

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar moved a resolution supporting the memorandum prepared by the Committee of the Union and sent to the Committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the condition of municipal workers

Mr. S. B. Keni, Vice-president of the Union, seconded the resolution.

Mr. R. D. Kavli moved a resolution supporting the Union scheme under which members of the Union who paid their subscriptions regularly for a certain number of years would get a certain refund on retirement from service.

Mr. J. G. Mane seconded the resolution.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, M.L.A. from Ratnagiri, who specially come down to Bombay to attend the meeting, then spoke.

Principal M. V. Donde who presided wound up the proceedings with a short speech exhorting the workers to maintain their solidarity and to increase their strength.

He finally congratulated Mr. Keni, the Vice-president of the Union, on his being appointed an Honarary Magistrate.

PACHMARHI, July 1.—The Governor has moved down to Nagpur to-day. Most of the officials of the Secretariat have left or are leaving this afternoon. The Chief Secretary is moving down to-morrow.—A. P.

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METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST 3 DAYS!

WILD ADVENTURE!
GLORIOUS ROMANCE!
THE MAN FROM DAKOTA
starring WALLACE BEERY with
JOHN HOWARD • DOLORES DEL RIO

You will find real comfort in Tata Shaving Soap which lathers so richly, makes shaving so smooth and soothing. The Bakelite grip at the bottom means you use every bit of the stick. No waste.

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TO-NIGHT
FAREWELL TO
TEDDY
WEATHERFORD
& HIS BAND
WITH
LORNA SHORTLAND

WANTED!
VIGOROUS
BABIES

Kicking, laughing babies grow into active, energetic and fine adults. Do everything you can to make your youngster a battling baby, and you will be proud of him for life.

THE FOOD FOR WHICH BABIES CRY

Mother's Milk is nature's reply, but suppose enough can't be given, then you may have to supplement with cow's milk. Your baby cannot digest cow's milk unless boiled water has been added to weaken it. This dilution is as necessary for the child who has only recently taken to solid food as it is for baby.

FOOD FOR STRENGTH

Baby's active little muscles cannot work without sugar of a special kind. Cow's milk has only half the sugar that is needed, so when you dilute it as you must, baby is getting less than half the muscle-food he has to have. His fat gets used up instead, and he becomes a pathetic little creature, awakening pity in all your friends.

Something must be done. Add the right kind of sugar to his properly diluted cow's milk.

The only Sugar for Baby

Young baby can't digest ordinary sugars; his stomach is not strong enough and so he gets upsets, such as wind and diarrhoea.

KARO SYRUP is the scientifically correct sugar to add to baby's food. With cow's milk and water which has been boiled, KARO makes food as near to mother's milk as you can get.

Ask any doctor if this is not true

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SYRUP
FOOD FOR A-C-T-I-O-N

Please write for full advice about feeding your baby to: Dept B 5.
Corn Products Co. (India) Ltd.,
P. O. Box 994, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 12, 1996
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 25, 1359
Parsi: Bahman 1 1309
Hightide: 10-12; 21-24
Lowtide: 3-15; 3-4
Sunrise: 6h. 5m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for United States of America per s. s. "President Garfield" will be accepted at the General Post office upto 12 noon on Monday, the 8th July, 1940.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of the patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 15th June 1940, was 369; of these 220 were males and 149 females.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROPHIES

A.R.P. COURSE FOR DIVISIONAL WARDENS "B"

Lecture on "Fire" by N. Coombs, to-day (Tuesday), at 6-15 p.m. Electric House, Fort.

"A" WARD D. C. C.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, the 3rd July 1940, at 7 p.m. at the Ward Office at Bora Zazar Street, Fort.

The meeting of the new Managing Council will be held soon after the annual general meeting is over to elect the office-bearers.

Amusements Of The Day

EXCELSIOR—"Virginia City". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Barricade". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Man From Dakota". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Beau Geste". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"My Son, My Son!" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Sohag". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"Woman". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Saubhagya". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Ardhangi". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Andhi". Daily at 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Civil Marriage." Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Vijay Kumar". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Azad". Daily at 4-30 7 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Life's For Living". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bahurani". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

DAWOODI BOHRAS TO HELP BRITAIN

Mullaji Saheb's Appeal To Community

A public meeting of the Dawoodi Bohras of Bombay, was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday evening to extend full support to the British Government in its war against the Nazi menace.

The meeting was presided over by the Mullaji Saheb of the Dawoodi Bohra's and was addressed by Mr. Yusufbhai, son of the Mullaji Saheb, Mr. Mohamadali Allabux, Mr. Salebhoy M. Barodawala and others.

A firman issued by the Mullaji Saheb calling upon the members of the community to exert themselves to the uttermost to render every possible help to Britain, was read at the meeting.

A resolution calling upon the members of the community, to help the British Government in its active and successful prosecution of the war by contributing to the war-loans and the war-gift funds and by enlisting in the Civic-Guards, was also passed at the meeting.

CITY JOURNALISTS TO MEET TUSHAR KANTI GHOSH

Under the auspices of the Journalists' Association of India, City Journalists will meet Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh Editor of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" and President of the All-India Journalists' Association (Calcutta) to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Association's new premises, Prospect Chambers' Annexe, second floor.

B. B. & C. I. Ry. Suburban Timings

The General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway, writes:

With reference to the extracts from letters from "Harbour Branch," and Messrs. Ratilal D. Dalal and Mulraj Dayal, published in your issue of the 25th instant, I would remark that it has become necessary to adjust the timings of trains in the morning peak period in order to provide for the increasing traffic south of Bandra. In making this revision every possible effort has been made to study public convenience and suggestions have been adopted wherever practicable.

It is, of course not possible to please everybody, but a gentleman who has been closely associated with this section for many years past told me that this was the best time table that had ever been made.

"F" WARD DISTT. CONG. COMMITTEE

Sri. Dhansukh N. Naik, the Jt. Hon. Secretary, "F" Ward Distt. C. C., issues the following Press Note:—

Persons who are desirous of enrolling themselves as Congress members in "F" Ward are required to obtain application forms from the "F" Ward Distt. Congress Committee, Parel, during office hours, between 7-30 and 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 and 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) daily except Mondays.

Those persons who were members last year if desire to continue their membership they must bring their Voters' Cards with them.

GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMIN SCHOLARSHIP LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

Applications are invited from students of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community hailing from North and South Kanara, studying in any of the Industrial Institutions in the Presidency of Bombay, for a scholarship of Rs. 5 per month, tenable for one year. Applications should reach the Hon. Secretary, C/o Saraswat Brahmin Samaj, 264, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay, on or before the 10th July.

BYE-ELECTION TO A. I. C. C.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce:

Nominations duly proposed and seconded are invited for the election of one representative on the A. I. C. C so as to reach the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House—4, by 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday, the 3rd July. Nomination forms are available at the Congress House. In case of contest, the election shall take place at the meeting of the Bombay delegates to be held on Friday, the 5th July at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

FOR SAFETY OF ROAD PASSENGERS.

The Secretary of the Western India Automobile Association writes:

A communication has been received by the W.I.A.A. from the Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri Division, that the temporary crossing at Kharepatan on Pali Phonda Road has been removed on the 17th of last month and that the creek is now impassable for through traffic.

Information has been received by the W.I.A.A.'s Honorary District Representative in Ahmednagar that the Ahmednagar-Manmad Road about 20 miles out of Ahmednagar near Gav-Deolali crossing has been washed away. A diversion has been made through the fields but the crossing at this diversion is troublesome when raining.

CIVIC GUARDS ON DUTY FROM SATURDAY

First Batch Will Be Given Powers To Work As Active Members On Friday

The first batch of the newly created Civic Guards will be out on duty on Saturday, as on Friday it is expected that some of the selected candidates will be empowered to operate as active members of this auxiliary appendage to the City Police Force.

The question of a suitable uniform for the Civic Guards is not yet finally decided and it is not definite that the corps will be given a distinctive Arm Band, only. Perhaps a separate uniform may be devised for the use of the corps.

The entire organisation will be voluntary with the exception of the Government Officers in charge of its conduct. Even travelling expenses will have to be incurred out of the pockets of those prepared to serve.

From the spontaneous response from men belonging to almost every community in the city it is only a question of time, now, and within the next month the full quota of 6,000 Civic Guards ought to be reached.

Upto now over 500 applications have been scrutinised by the authorities and Mr. J W. Rowland, the Officer Commanding, is busy going through more, that are coming in every hour.

LIGHTING RESTRICTIONS IN SUBURBS

The District Superintendent of Police Bombay Suburban District has ordered that all public lights in the Bombay Suburban District must be made to conform to the following restrictions unless special permission is given by him in respect of any public light or lights to the contrary:—

No public light shall be erected or lit in addition to those already erected or lit.

No existing public light shall be increased in strength above its existing voltage.

No public light shall exceed a strength of 60 watts.

All public lights shall be so constructed or shaded as to prevent any direct light from them from being visible above their own height from the ground.

All public lights visible from the Arabian Sea or from the Kurla Creek shall be closely shaded so as to prevent any direct light from them from being visible from the said sea or creek, as the case may be.

ASIATIC PENETRATION IN S. AFRICA

Mehd's Talks With Jawaharlal

BOMBAY, July 1.

Mr. S. B. Mehd, who arrived here recently, from South Africa, had an interview with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regarding the Asiatic Penetration Commission in South Africa.

It is learnt that Pandit Nehru expressed full sympathy for the Indians in South Africa.—A. P.

Bombay Govt.'s Offer To Engineering Students

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:

The Bombay Government has decided to give to students, who enter the College of Engineering, Poona, in the year 1940 and onwards and who pass the B. E. (Civil) Examination in 1943 and onwards, a guarantee in respect of a certain number of direct appointments to the Bombay Service of Engineers, Class I and Class II. Detailed terms and conditions of the guarantee will be published shortly.

Bristow Takes Charge

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. C. H. Bristow took over charge to-day as the Chief Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, Sir Gilbert Wiles having gone on a month's leave.

Director of Information, Bombay writes: The town and port of Moulmein have been declared infected with cholera.

Indian Globe Chief's Plea For Independent Tariff Association

Seth Mathurdas Vissonji, Chairman of The Indian Globe Insurance Company in the course of his speech at the Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Company said:—

"The NINTH ANNUAL REPORT of your Directors with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account is already in your hands and I hope that you must have earnestly gone through the same and I will not take your valuable time by dwelling upon it at length.

You will find from the report that our usual conservative policy of underwriting is bearing fruits; and in spite of the most troubled period of insurance business, your Company is managing along economic and sound lines and building up its strength gradually.

You must have observed from the Balance Sheet that your Gross Premium Income has increased but owing to disturbed conditions, your Directors curtailed the net retentions with the result that there is a small decline in the net Premium Income.

The six months of last year were uncontrolled; and only in the latter part of the year the line has become controlled by the New Insurance Act. It must be said to the credit of the Act that as far as the general non-life insurance is concerned, the Act has reacted very favourably and the general cost of acquisition in these departments has been considerably reduced. Every Commercial Act has usually got two motives, one is to give adequate security to the consumer and the other is to give protection to indigenous concerns against foreign competition. This Act has, to a great extent, been successful in performing the former action while it has so far failed to achieve its object in the latter part. The Indian Insurance Companies have been left as unprotected as before the Act was passed and on the contrary they have been placed at a position of disadvantage as against non-Indian Lloyds Underwriters.

The 3,000 Lloyds Underwriters have to place 112 times deposit collectively as against one deposit which every individual Indian insurer is required to place. Thus this Act has placed Indian insurer at a great disadvantage as against non-Indian Lloyds Underwriters. The result was that immediately after the passing of the Act, the Lloyds competition assumed very grave proportions. The danger became so grave that even the non-Indian Companies had to sit up and consider the problem seriously. Joint representations were made by Indian and non-Indian insurers to the Government and a joint conference for finding out a workable formula for meeting Lloyds competition was convened but the preferential position enjoyed by the Lloyds made the problem insoluble. I hope that the amendments that are about to be moved to the Insurance Act in the next session of the Central Legislature will also include adequate clauses for remedying the evil that is existing at present.

EMPLOYER OF AGENTS

Another point which requires immediate attention by the Government of India is the drawback that is left due to not defining the position of the employer of agents and also allowing the terms payable to him to remain unrestricted. This has resulted in a chaos as far as the Life business is concerned. In non-life business, generally there are Tariff Associations which are controlling the rates, Chief Agency terms, and number of Chief Agents available to each insurer. Under the circumstances, the absence of Legislative control in this respect is not felt. But as far as the life insurers are concerned, the range of size between the smallest and the biggest insurer is so wide as to exclude any possibilities of a Tariff Association for this class of business. Under the circumstances, the absence of any control has led to a gross misuse of the position of an employer of agents by life insurers and the cost of acquisition in the life business has increased instead of decreasing as in other departments. It is absolutely essential that immediate steps should be taken to define the position of an employer of agents and also to fix and limit his terms of remuneration; otherwise the very purpose of the Act will be foiled and I hope that the Commerce Department will include an adequate amendment in their next Insurance Act Amendment Bill in 1940.

While dealing with the Insurance Act, I would first finish up that question with a few remarks and as already mentioned I hope that the Government would take necessary steps and see that the motive of protection of the indigenous insurance companies is duly fulfilled, and make the Act a full-fledged National Legislation. The question of investment also is very important. The problem is a very large one and requires detailed consideration by experts. I understand that the Association of Indian Fire and Life Offices is considering the problem at length and have prepared an elaborate set of suggestions for the new Amendment Bill. I hope the Government will give due consideration to the suggestions of the experts in the line and will try to help the growth of the Indian Insurance Institutions to their fullest length.

LOCAL TARIFF ASSOCIATIONS.

The insurance of the non-life lines is at present under dual control. One is the Insurance Act of India and the other is the rules and regulations of the Tariff Associations formed in the various territories of India and controlled by London. All the Tariff Associations that are working in India at present are not independent bodies looking to the interest of the country but are Associations controlled and guided by foreigners who would naturally look more to their own interests as against the interests of the consuming market i.e., policyholders and the indigenous insurers. These Associations were formerly the Associations of Insurance Agents carrying on business in India on behalf of foreign concerns; subsequently as the business developed, the branch offices began to be opened and these Associations were made Tariff Associations. Though apparently these Associations appear to be independent bodies, in reality they are merely Indian annexe of the various committees in London and hence they are incapable of looking to the Indian interests. Their viewpoint on the Indian situation is always bound to be biased and their rules and regulations are always framed not with a view to improve the insurance market but to retain the monopoly with the non-Indian Insurers.

In this connection, I would like to bring to your notice one flagrant example of unreasonable rules of and biased decision given by the Calcutta Underwriters' Association about our request for registration of one of our Chief Agents, who are representing us in Fire and Accident departments and are registered with the Fire and Accident Associations of Calcutta.

This application was turned down on the plea, that the firm was not holding any Portfolio of Japan and Continental business. Now, as you will agree, GENTLEMEN, this is a stand which cannot be explained by any rational considerations. It is surprising that an Indian firm is prohibited from doing business in India on the plea that it is nothing but Indian business only. This decision is not only unreasonable, but outrageous to our national self-respect and we have no alternative left but to carry on the work as usual in spite of the refusal of the Underwriters' Association to register our Agents. This is a position which we must all move jointly and immediately to mend.

The Local Associations are able to carry out any rules and regulations governing the Associations by their majority of votes, as the Indian Companies being in a hopeless minority, any attempt on the part of Indian Companies to improve the market conditions or to frame such rules and regulations which might be of greater benefit to the members of the Association is always defeated by their being in minority.

It is now high time I should say that an independent Tariff Association should be formed which could be considered as a National Institute looking to the interests of the country and recognised by the Government. I appeal to all the Indian insurers to frame up some such scheme which would put us at par with our non-Indian competitors, and I assure our colleagues on behalf of our Company that we will cooperate with them to the fullest extent possible. I am hopeful that if all the Indian Companies determine to pool their resources and strength and create their own central organisation, it will not be possible for any non-Indian competitor to question our rights of trading in our own country and I can visualise that if a proper attempt is made in this direction and if a powerful All-India Association is formed, the only proper place for the non-Indian companies would be that of associate members of this Association so as to carry on their work in a way which would not hamper the growth of the sons of the soil and with their co-operation prosper in their country of adoption if they at all intend to trade and earn out of the Indian population. I appeal again to all Directors of the Indian Insurance Companies to consider the problem seriously and draw out necessary scheme to put this idea into action.

EXCHANGE BANKS

Another point which has been engaging our attention from year to year is the problem of Exchange Banks. The relations between the Banks and Insurance Companies are such that they must co-exist; both must go hand in hand and with antagonist Bankers an Insurance Company cannot progress. The attitude of the Exchange Banks in India has been antagonistic towards Indian Insurance interests. Our own company has been pushed back from so many prospective connections just because of the Exchange Banks' refusal to except our policies. We have tried our best to persuade the non-Indian Bankers in India who are earning their profits out of Indian consumers to be more reasonable. We do not want them to be generous, but we want them to be reasonable.

The experiment of working with other sister Indian companies at various places has been successful and this has led to a further step of internal exchange of Reinsurance between various Indian Insurance Companies which will help us to improve our retentions and show better results in the coming years.

The other experiment of accepting business of official and semi-official institutions such as Government, Municipal and Local Boards in a pool of Indian Insurance Companies has also worked very successfully and I take this opportunity of thanking the Adviser to the Governor of Bombay for continuing the arrangement which was made by the former Government in support of the Indian Insurance Companies. The only sad aspect of the whole arrangement is that two of our Indian Insurers have still not found their way of joining this 'first co-operative effort' on behalf of all the Indian Insurers.

The activity of this pool is steadily being extended to the other Provinces and I am glad that the Government of Madras and the Government of the Punjab have also seen their way to pass on at least a portion of their business to this pool. I wish and appeal to all the public institutions to see that this first cooperative effort on the part of the Indian Insurers is made as successful as possible and I appeal to the two remaining Indian Companies to reconsider their decision and join it open-heartedly and make it an All India Institution.

I have taken too much of your time but before I conclude, I must refer to the question of foreign treaty reinsurances.

Before 3rd September 1939 our treaties were distributed among many Continental and English Companies but after 10th April, 1940, all our treaties were transferred to French and British Reinsurers but unfortunately due to capitulation of France during these months about 4 treaty lines out of 20 lines are affected but our London Agents have already advised us that they have nearly completed arrangements for replacement of these four lines also and now our entire excess reinsurances are with British Reinsurers.

Another matter to which I refer with great pleasure is the pleasant duty of welcoming our New Policy-holders' directors. Only three valid applications were received from

Seth L. M. KHATAU,
Seth BHOGILAL H. PATEL,
Seth N. C. ZAVERI.

They are the three representatives of the Policy-holders whom I have now great pleasure in welcoming as our colleagues on your Board under whose vigilant eye and helpful influence your Company's future is greatly assured.

I hope you will also join me in welcoming them on our Board.

Before I conclude, Gentlemen, I deem it my duty to express our thanks to all our valued clients, Officers, Staff, Agents and Organisers and especially you, the Shareholders for the hearty cooperation and support received from all and hope that the same efforts will be continued to help the onward march of your Company."

Telephone No. 22031
Post Box 122.
Telegrams: "Chronicle."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1940.

TASKS FOR CONGRESS

The simple fact that the Congress President has thought it necessary to call an emergent meeting of the Working Committee tomorrow to consider the proposals conveyed to it by the Viceroy through Gandhiji has encouraged the hope among some people that the proposals may be substantial ones. But one cannot be too sure of this inference. The convening of an emergent meeting admits of another explanation, namely, that the Viceroy has pleaded for an early and authoritative reply to his proposals, such as they may be, and that Gandhiji has not taken upon himself the responsibility of speaking authoritatively on behalf of the Congress. His staying on at Delhi for the meeting need not imply anything more than that he has to communicate to the Working Committee the substance of his entire discussion with the Viceroy and that he continues to advise the Committee in spite of the recent difference between the two regarding the extension of the policy of non-violence. While it is undesirable to assume that the Viceroy's present proposals are substantial enough to deserve serious consideration by the Congress, it is equally undesirable to assume that they only refer to the formation of "National Governments" both at the Centre and in the Provinces without any reference to the wider constitutional demands of the Congress. The Viceroy knows full well that Congress will not accept office anywhere unless its major demands are substantially conceded.

Organize Self-Defence

The precise nature of the proposals will be known soon enough. But whatever they be, it seems highly probable that the present uncertain position will continue for some time. Government may be content for the time being with such co-operation as they are getting from reactionary communalists of the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League and with the assurance of the Congress that it will not embarrass them by starting civil disobedience on any large scale. In spite of the bitter experience of the result of complacency in other spheres, Government may continue to be complacent and uncertain in their attitude towards the Congress. But the Congress cannot afford to be so about its own work. The last statement of the Working Committee has envisaged the possibility of internal disorders in the country and the need for facing it with people's own organization for self-defence. But the question still remains as to what precisely is to be done by way of organization for self-defence. And the Committee will do well to issue clear instructions to achieve this purpose.

Communal Unity

Organization for self-defence and the struggle for freedom will obviously achieve notable success if intensive efforts are made to ensure communal unity. It is gratifying to learn that the Congress President is going to resume at once his efforts in this direction. A Simla message of the Associated Press says: "Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, is not going to Delhi to resume his talk with the Congress President about Hindu-Muslim unity, and as far as information is available here, no other Muslim Premier is coming to Delhi to meet the Congress Working Committee". Even if the report is accurate, that will not prevent the Congress President from pursuing his efforts with the help he is sure to get from a large body of nationalist Muslims who have considerable influence among the masses. He will be particularly helped by the Board appointed by the last Azad Muslim Conference at Delhi and the various, provincial and district conferences of the same nature that are being organised in various parts of the country. As Mr. S. A. Brelvi remarked in his presidential address at the Behar Provincial Muslim Political Conference, now being held at Sonhala, the message of the Delhi Conference "required to be carried to every nook and corner of the country and to the hearths and homes of Muslims." In the course of his speech he pointed out how the Congress always strove to make a settlement with the Muslim League, how Mr. Jinnah evaded negotiations proper by insisting on irrelevant and impossible conditions and how the Congress was still striving for a settlement on the basis that all minorities would be given the fullest guarantees for their special interests as formulated by themselves. Referring to this last offer of the Congress, Mr. Brelvi rightly urged that "Muslims and other minorities should regard this declaration by the Congress as their most cherished safeguard." It may even be called the 'Magna Carta' of the minorities and the Congress should spare no pains to carry this charter to every nook and corner of the country and thereby reassure all the minorities.

Regrettable Decision

It is much to be regretted that the Government of Bombay have, for the second time, refused to accept the recommendation of the University Senate to hold the Matriculation Examination twice a year. When the Senate first recommended the change three years ago, it was definitely turned down by Government on the ground that it would lead to administrative difficulties in schools and that many headmasters were against it. This time Government are understood to have informed the University authorities that in view of the fact that a proposal for the holding of a secondary school leaving examination is under consideration it would not be necessary to give effect to the Senate's suggestion. The proposal for holding a secondary school leaving examination, by which, we believe, is meant an examination for those who do not wish to proceed to college, has been under consideration and has been decided in various ways at various times during the last forty years or more. And if it is the fate of considered and repeated decisions of the Senate to be turned down by Government arbitrarily it may be long time before the new proposal for a school leaving examination, which is still only under consideration, takes definite shape, let alone its reaching a final decision. In any case it is not clear how this examination militates against the Matriculation being held twice a year. When for an unconvincing reason Government turn down the repeated decision of the Senate, the latter ought to take a serious note of the constitutional aspect of Government's action.

Ten Years Of Sarda Act

(By PRABHUDAS BALUBHAI PATWARI)

The Child Marriage Restraint Act, popularly known as the 'Sarda Act', has by now completed its first ten years.

But in reviewing the practical working of the Act during these years, we shall have to admit with sorrow that no satisfactory results seem to have followed. The Act has appeared as a distinct specimen of the most defective and ineffective types of legislations. The loopholes and lacunae in the act are so patent as to defeat the very end for which the Act is made. Consequently it has failed to protect the most innocent and defenceless millions from the atrocities and repression of society. The practical working of the Act cannot be summarised in a better way than Mr. Tekchand, an eminent barrister of Lahore and an author of a commentary on the Child Marriage Restraint Act, when he says that the Act has been definitely not only a nullity but a dead letter. He has well said that the real mischief the Sarda Act has failed to stop; "Its only good effect was that by its ineffectiveness it demonstrated the difficulty of exterminating the deep-rooted custom of Child Marriage and indicated the need of forging a legislative weapon of greater and wider efficacy".

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A complaint can be launched by anyone before the First Class Magistrate within one year. Just after a complaint, a preliminary enquiry follows in which most of the case is to be proved by the complainant and the Magistrate may ask, after recording reasons in writing, the complainant to furnish security with or without sureties not exceeding one hundred rupees.

A new provision is added whereby injunction may be granted to prohibit a marriage after previous notice to the persons concerned and affording him an opportunity to show cause against the issue of injunction.

By an amendment of 1938, the Act is made also applicable to marriages of British Subjects contracted outside British India.

The parents or guardians of the children who promote or permit or negligently fail to prevent, the child marriage are liable to be sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for one month or to pay a fine upto one thousand rupees or both under section 6 of the Act. For others than parents or guardians who perform or contract or conduct or direct (including priests) a child marriage the same sentence is provided for under section 5. All women and bridegrooms below 21 years are exempted from imprisonment. They are only to be fined and they cannot be even imprisoned for making a default in payment of fine.

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The first and foremost is the problem of who shall bell the cat. In rushing to the Magistrate for taking an action under the Act one is subjected to a series of troubles with no provision of costs even in the event of a complete success in the end. The complainant has to execute a bond with or without sureties for a sum not exceeding one hundred rupees, as security for the payment of compensation in case he is directed to pay to the other side for filing a 'mala fide' complaint. Before 1938, the law insisted for such a bond unless the Magistrate excused from it for special reasons to be recorded in writing. Now the amendment gives full discretion in the matter. The change is better but even then this provision greatly deters an ordinary citizen from instituting such cases. Few persons would prefer to expose themselves to such a humiliating process for a thankless task in addition to the incurring of hostilities of the caste and community. He has also to bear in mind the costs of an expert legal aid and protraction of a case which are the necessary ingredients of every trial. It is surprising that Tom Dick and Harry may resort to bogus criminal proceedings with the least trouble while one promoting the welfare of the society has to face troubles like these.

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A new provision is effected whereby the Magistrate is authorised to take cognisance of an offence under the Act 'suo motu' if he chooses to do so. Few are the Magistrates who would worry for such an unpaid and troublesome job. On the contrary there are complaints from various quarters that most of the Magistrates specially in the mofussil are not only slow in moving the machinery but that they are often ridiculing, discouraging and putting odd obstacles in the stony path of the complainant. The poor complainant in alleviating one evil has to face several others.

Another obstruction in the successful working of the Act is the troublesome affair of the Preliminary Inquiry which is to be compulsorily made before issuing the summons. The complainant has to stage a successful rehearsal of the case before the Magistrate. During this process shrewd offenders manage to receive some hints in one way or the other and try to elude the consequences. This procedure might have been adopted at the time of the enactment of the Act to checkmate the false and frivolous cases but to-day it does not stand justification. Instead of rendering any service to the cause it has proved to be a great handicap and obstruction. The complainant, who moves in the matter is confronted with various difficulties but the additional discouragement meted out by the Act even to persons led purely by altruistic motives is more deplorable.

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One more difficulty in enforcing the provisions of the Act is that of bringing definite proof of age. In many cases and mostly in villages births are not registered even now and the medical certificates are rarely uniform in the ascertainment of the exact age. Several instances are known where the same minors were found to be of one age in one examination and of varying age on re-examination even by the same doctor. A provision for the stringent law for the registration of the births and marriages is very essential.

Much has been said but little has been done in the reform of law for registration of marriages. There is an urgent need for a legislation making registration compulsory and for a provision of a severe penalty for defaulters trying to avoid it. The present law of the Special Marriage Act will be a fair guide for the method of registration. Fifteen days notice prior to the date of solemnisation of marriage will very much facilitate the work of the reformer.

A nice device adopted by people for circumventing the provisions of the Act is to keep the parents or guardians formally absent from the actual ceremonies. The minors are sent away to a distant or secret place for the solemnisation of marriage while the parents remain at home peacefully. Not only defences of alibi and ignorance are advanced but it is wrongly pleaded that the couple had escaped in romance against the wishes of their elders. Such ingenuity makes one's job of finding out the real culprits very hard. To this difficulty different provisions of Section 5 and 6 in the Act add more trouble. Section 5 provides for punishment to those who are responsible for performing, conducting or directing any child marriage while Section 6 is directed to cope with the parents or guardians. Now there are varying decisions of several High Courts as regards the applicability of these two sections and in many cases offenders go scot-tree merely on a technical error of application of one for the other section. A consolidating section should be recast in substitution of these two in order to round up all the cunning evasions.

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Till 1938 the Act was found to be a complete failure in as much as that the impending marriages could not be prevented. In absence of any remedy in the Act for the prohibition of a child marriage—marriages were performed openly and boldly. One can do nothing but see a successful flouting of the Act. At the most, after the completion of the marriage if somebody came forth to launch proceedings some fine was inflicted for the committal of the offence. Now a provision is made empowering the Magistrates to issue injunctions for preventing child marriages. But it must be submitted that these powers are nullity in effect. They are only in name as a nullifying proviso has been added to the effect that no injunction shall be issued against any person unless the court has previously given a no-

(Continued on Page 6 col. 4)

SOLUTION OF INDIAN ISSUE NO NEARER

Congress Cabinet Will Take Country Into Confidence About Mahatma-Viceroy Talks: Jinnah Leaves Simla

BOMBAY, July 1.

The rumour that the Working Committee is to consider proposals and that terms of a settlement are being discussed evokes only deprecation among those in contact with Gandhiji.

No Note Of Optimism

On the contrary circles in close touch with Gandhiji said there was no ground whatsoever for optimism.

That the political conversations have at least concluded for the present is borne out by the report from Simla that Mr. Jinnah has left for Bombay.—A.P.

AT AZAD'S REQUEST

The element of surprise with which the Working Committee meeting has been called in Delhi for Wednesday has led to some comment and a suggestion has been made that this meeting is urgently called to hear proposals for a settlement from Gandhiji as a result of his talk with the Viceroy. It is pointed out that the calling of the Committee has an element of drama which has been associated with changes of policy in the past. Be that as it may, informed quarters in Delhi maintain that the calling of the meeting has no portentous political significance and is due to nothing more than the fact that the Congress President finds it inconvenient to go to Wardha on July 7, and, therefore, proposes to take advantage of Gandhiji's presence in Delhi to hold this meeting. Gandhiji agreed to the change of venue from Wardha to Delhi, provided the meeting was called at once.

Statement To Be Issued

It is clear, of course, that Gandhiji's conversations with the Viceroy will be discussed at the Working Committee meeting and it is likely, say quarters close to Gandhiji, that in order to set at rest all speculation, a statement will be made after the Working Committee meeting. The country, it is said, entitled to know the upshot of the talks.—A. P.

JINNAH LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

SIMLA, July 1.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League left for Bombay this evening.

Before leaving Mr. Jinnah said to a press representative: "I think the people understand that while the talks are continuing it is obvious that nothing could be disclosed. I would only say this that the public must wait and there is always hope. So let us hope for the best."

"Are you coming back to Simla again," he was asked.

"I cannot tell you that," Mr. Jinnah replied.

Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, Secretary, All-India Muslim League, also left for Delhi "en route" to Mussoorie.—A. P.

No League Executive Meeting

SIMLA, July 1.

It is not considered necessary, as far as can be ascertained, to call a meeting of the Working Committee of the Muslim League at an early date. This is probably due to the fact that Mr. Jinnah has been fully authorised

(Continued on page 5, Col. 1)

Frankly Speaking

Lithuania & Russia

A Kaunas message dated Sunday last reads: "Professor Muckevicins, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, is leaving for Moscow at M. Molotov's invitation to discuss Soviet Lithuanian relations in the light of the recent developments." Recent developments, of course, mean further and considerable extension of Russia's military occupation not only of Lithuania but also of Latvia and Estonia. And the logical development of relations must be in the direction of Russian "protection" over these countries. It is, incidentally, to be recalled that Lithuania's frontier with Germany is now guarded by the Red Army. Nazi Germany will, however, give no trouble. Herr Hitler's present programme is to let Russia have a free hand wherever she likes until his own hands are free to tackle her.

Japan's Latest

The Japanese have made further progress—of course, according to plan—in their campaign of baiting the British. Having successfully carried out operations to block the supply route to China from Hongkong, their forces have now discovered that the British have all along been guilty of something worse than ordinary economic relations with China. Documents which the Japanese forces at Paoan have been fortunate enough to "seize" from the Chinese—how reminiscent it all is of Nazi technique—actually reveal that the British have been betraying Japanese strategy to China in gross violation of a solemn understanding. Japan, therefore, "feels no longer under obligation to inform Britain in advance of her military operations on the British-Chinese Coast." The real meaning of all this is quite obvious. With the Japanese out to force a conflict, the task before Sir Robert Craigie, the Britain Ambassador at Tokyo, is very difficult indeed.

Tension In Rumania

Tension in Bucharest and panic in the country have not yet begun to subside. This is not surprising in view of the suddenness of developments. But the anxiety and alarm are bound to disappear and inspite of alarming rumours and even the Red Army's "overflowing" at certain points, it will not be long before "normal" conditions are restored in a Nazi-protected Rumania. For, both Germany and Russia are agreed upon the policy in Rumania. Nor do we believe that Russian demands are going to be extended to include the Black Sea ports and the mouth of the Danube, because in this latter case Germany is rather intimately and immediately interested.

Case Of Turkey

The case of Turkey, however, is different. Rumours in Bucharest persist that the Soviet have demanded participation in the defence of the Dardanelles. Let us hope that these rumours are not correct. But it should not be surprising if they were. After all, the same, shall we say, opportunist and realistic "logic" can be applied to the Dardanelles—and with the same progressive sequel —as was applied to naval, air and military basis in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. The Dardanelles are necessary for the security of Soviet Russia. And the hour is favourable, too, for achieving that necessary security! But let us, as we say, hope that the rumours are not correct.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

WASHINGTON, June 28.

President Roosevelt stated that his authorisation to the Secretary of the Treasury to take possession of any vessel, foreign or American, if necessary, was given merely to permit the administration in Washington to take charge of clearance of foreign vessels.

* * * *

"One era was slowly giving place to another and old slogans were becoming out of date."

—JAWAHARLAL.

Yes, but what are the up-to-date ones?

* * * *

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce urges upon the Central Government the necessity of "liberalising" the present fiscal policy.

The Chamber ought to make its meaning more clear, otherwise the Government of India may respond by putting an Indian Liberal in charge of it.

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"ROME, June 30.

Mussolini crossed the frontier into France for the second day in succession and inspected the Alpine Frontier Troops".—Reuter.

We hope he sent every day a telegram of gratitude to Herr Hitler.

* * * *

The Italian High Command of the offensive which it is shortly going to take against the British —detailing like unique sportsmen even the direction and venue of it.

We only hope the threat will be carried out.

* * * *

By the way, the road to be used by the attacking army of Italy will be the one which the poor recently lamented Balbo, built.

Which is rather ominous—the army might go the way of Balbo

* * * *

The Petain Regime has chosen Vichy as its headquarters.

Those aged invalids do need Vichy water.

* * * *

Herr Hitler, it is reported, has been inspecting the Maginot Line fortifications, which, it is further reported, are shortly going to be demolished by the Germans.

All that was needed was that Marshal Petain and General Weygand should have accompanied him on his tour of inspection.

* * * *

Reports persist that Russia has demanded a share in the defence of the Dardanelles.

The Junior Colleague, quoting one of his authentic authorities, says "Why not?"

* * * *

From Chinese documents seized by the Japanese forces, the latter have established that the British have been betraying Japanese strategy to Chungking.

The Japanese are certainly apt second hand pupils of the Nazis

* * * *

Just before the war an English visitor to Germany was being shown over the house in which the poet Schiller was born.

"This," said the German guide, "is the birthplace of our great national poet, Schiller."

"No," corrected the Englishman, "not national, but international poet."

"Why do you say that?" asked the German.

"Because," replied the Englishman, "Schiller wrote the 'Maid of Orleans' for the French, 'Egmont' for the Dutch, 'Mary Stuart' for the English, and 'William Tell' for the Swiss."

"And what did he write for the Germans?" asked the guide.

"'The Robbers,'" came the reply.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Lots of heavyweights are looking for light work.

What man has done woman thinks she is qualified to improve upon.

You may as well tell your wife the truth; she'll find it out anyway.

There isn't much satisfaction in arguing with a man who doesn't care.

Friends will always laugh at your jokes, whether they be good or bad—but there's a great deal in the way they do it.

Nine times out of a possible ten a woman who married for love will advise her daughter to look up a man's financial rating before giving him the glad hand.

Britain Ready To Meet Enemy On All Fronts

Chamberlain Refutes Canards Ot Split In War Cabinet

LONDON, June 30.

"All members of the War Cabinet are working together in complete harmony and agreement," declared Mr. Chamberlain broadcasting to-night.

He said: "Anyone who lends himself to German propaganda by listening to idle tales about disunion among us or who imagines that any of us will consent to enter peace negotiations with the enemy is just playing the Nazi game.

We are a solid and united nation which would rather go down to ruin than admit the domination of the Nazis, but we intend under the leadership of the Prime Minister to attack our enemies and meet their attacks upon us with the resolution and fighting spirit which become a great people.

Though we are left alone to defend freedom and civilisation, brave men and women will only be braced by the knowledge that we must now rely upon ourselves under providence to win through, as we have won through before."

I do not for a moment underrate the military might which overwhelmed the gallant French army and reduced France to her present lamentable position. We all know that the enemy is now free to fall upon us.

Doubtless the air-raids we have lately experienced are only a prelude to something more serious for the Nazis are staking everything upon the chance of winning a short war. We know that they even now are completing their preparations for an attempt to invade this country. At any moment an invasion may be launched by sea or air, but the enemy is divided from us by a more formidable anti-tank obstacle than any he has yet encountered namely, the sea.

Our navy which is still growing is vastly superior to the German and our warships must be eluded or driven off before any seaborne expedition can land on our shores.

Even if an expedition landed safely it must still be supplied mainly by the sea with all that modern army requires to fight on in the face of fierce resistance.

Our air force which is numerically stronger to-day than has been since the beginning of the war and superior in equipment, training and morale to the enemy air force, would have to be destroyed or driven off before the enemy could land safely from the sea or the air.

At this moment there is a larger army in this country than there has ever been during the whole of our history—an army of which a large part are seasoned troops who have not only met the enemy already in battle but felt their own superiority to him. That army is daily growing stronger in numbers, preparedness and equipment.

Lastly, we have the other great army of men and women who are putting their whole strength into the task of furnishing us weapons and food or devoting themselves to the work of civil defence. One and all they are animated by the same fighting spirit which will never yield.

If the enemy does try to invade this country we will fight him in the air and on the sea: We will fight him on beaches with every weapon we have.

He may manage here and there to make a break through: If he does we will fight him on every road, in every village and every house until he or we are utterly destroyed.

If he is driven to evacuate as we had to evacuate from France there will be no friendly fleet waiting for him.

I have given you material reasons why we should be able to beat off any enemy attack, but we have something even stronger on our side. We will be fighting for our won hearts with the conviction that our cause is the cause of humanity and peace against cruelty and persecution, or right against wrong—a cause that surely has the blessing of the Almighty God.

It will be a faint heart indeed that should doubt our success."—Reuter.

PROHIBITION

Government Watches Situation

With regard to the findings of the High Court in the Prohibition reference by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, one of the Presidency Magistrates, the Government of Bombay, it is understood, is watching the situation. It is not likely that any definite decision will be taken till the Magistrate delivers judgment in the case.

NO LEAGUE EXECUTIVE MEETING

(Continued from page 4)

to commit the League in case he finds satisfaction from the Viceroy on the points embodied in the Bombay resolution.

Aney To Interview Viceroy

There is likelihood of Mr. M.S. Aney, Leader of the Congress Nationalist Party, meeting Mr. Jinnah to-day.

No arrangement has been made, but it is very likely that Mr. Aney will interview the Viceroy during his stay in Simla during the meetings of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways.—United Press.

HORE-BELISHA ON INDIAN DEADLOCK

MADRAS, July 1.

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" cables as follows:

Urging unity of front against Germany and Italy, Mr. Hore-Belisha says that other parts of the Empire, besides Britain, can play an increasingly important role. The Middle East Reserve can be expanded by further reinforcements from India.

SOLVE INDIAN PROBLEM.

"It would seem," says Mr. Hore-Belisha, "that the constitutional issue in India has become more amenable to settlement." Every possible obstacle towards unity must be removed in India.

Mr. Hore-Belisha concluding says: "Above all there is urgency for the settlement of differences in Ireland. There lies the sharpest danger to the security of Britain. British Empire stands alone, and must stand united."—United Press.

U. S. Fleet Back At Hawaii

HONOLULU, July 1.

When major units of the United States fleet re-anchored at Hawaii Islands last night after last week's surprise departure, Admiral Richardson explained that the exercises were merely training, simulating warting conditions. He added that the manoeuvre precluded the use of wireless, otherwise the highly speculative impressions created would have been explained.

The indications are that the Fleet is likely to continue to stay in Hawaii.—Reuter.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS CLOSED

War On Fifth Column

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.

Extraordinary precautions against "Fifth Columnist" came into force here to-day. The great port of New Orleans has been virtually closed to the public except for those with special written permission to enter on business. Fifty special guards went on duty this morning. The port officials stated that danger from Fifth Columnists and possible saboteurs had reached a point where it had become necessary to close the port.

It is forbidden to photograph cargoes or ships and small craft is not permitted within 200 feet of public docks.—Reuter.

PARAMESWARAN PILLAI DEAD

Ex-President Of Kerala Harijan Sevak Sangh

TRIVANDRUM, July 1.

The death occurred yesterday afternoon of Mr. Changanacheri Parameswaran Pillai, a retired Judge of Travancore High Court who was for many years President of the Kerala Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Mr. Parameswaran Pillai had been an invalid for some months.—Reuter.

ITALY LOSES DESTROYER

Marshal Graziani Succeeds Balbo In Libya

LONDON, July 1.

Marshal Graziani has flown to Libya and taken over the command of the armed forces in Italian North Africa, according to a Communique quoted by the Rome radio.

CAIRO:—An R. A. F. Communique states: "Our bombers attacked troop concentrations near Sabderat, Italian East Africa, with bombs scoring direct hits. All our aircraft returned.

South African and Southern Rhodesian Air Force carried out a number of reconnaissances of Moyale area.

ACCICO RAIDED

Accico was also raided by a strong force. The extent of damage is hitherto unknown. Two naval vessels in the harbour were bombed.

One of our planes is missing as a result of considerable anti-aircraft and fighter opposition.

An R. A. F. Communique says: It has now been definitely established that in the Tobruk raid on Saturday we shot down three enemy machines. The gunner of one machine was killed when the aircraft was forced down. The two other machines were shot down. Our success on Sunday is now definitely established as two enemy aircraft.

RAID ON MALTA

Malta was further raided yesterday. Two formations of four enemy bombers each dropped 42 bombs. Damage was slight and casualties were two civilians killed and four wounded.

IN WESTERN DESERT

A war communique issued from the G. H. Q. says: In the Western Desert operations by forward troops in contact are continuing in area of Sidi, Azeiz and Capuzzo.

On the Eritrean and Italian East Africa borders there is nothing new to report.

Italian Destroyer Lost

An official Italian communique admits the loss of the destroyer "Espero" which "failed to return to its base and must be considered lost."

ITALIAN SUBMARINE CAPTURED

KARACHI, July 1.

A press note says:—

An Italian submarine has been captured after prolonged hunting by a British trawler, "Moonstone", and taken to Aden. "Moonstone" located the submarine and dropped depth charges, which caused her to come to the surface. Surface action then ensued and four hits were registered and the submarine surrendered.

The Italian Captain and some officers were killed, and three officers and thirty-seven ratings were captured. There were no British casualties.—United Press.

ATTACK ON BR. CARGO STEAMERS

NEW YORK, July 1.

British cargo steamers "Guido" (3,921 tons) and "Zarian" (4,871 tons) were attacked by enemy submarines in the Atlantic, about 300 miles south west of Ireland during the night, according to a message from American steamer "Excalibur" picked up by Mackay radio.

The message said that the "Zarian" requested the assistance of tugs.—Reuter.

Br. Freighter Torpedoed

NEW YORK, July 1.

The American steamer "Excalibur" reported that the British freighter "Empire Toucan" has been torpedoed some 500 miles southwest of Ireland.—Reuter.

Time Ripe For Offensive Against British Forces: Rome View

LONDON, June 30.

"The Italian High Command considers the time ripe for an attack against the British forces which had so far been protected by the neutrality of Egypt", states the Rome radio.

It adds that demilitarisation, under the terms of the armistice recently concluded, of the frontier zones of the French Empire in North Africa would give the Italians "added advantage" and concludes, "the Italian military machine can be launched against the Egyptian frontier along the road built by Marshal Balbo. We shall soon be seeing developments."—Reuter.

SAKSARIA GIVES LAKH

Sardar Patel To Perform Opening Of Wardha Commerce College

BOMBAY, July 1.

At the request of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Seth Govindram Saksaria of Bombay has given a donation of Rs. one and a half lakhs for a College of Commerce at Wardha.

The College will be named Govindram Saksaria Commerce College and will be the first Commerce College in the whole of C. P. and Berar.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will perform the opening ceremony of the College on July 8.—United Press.

CHURCHILL TO MAKE STATEMENT ON THURSDAY

LONDON, July 1.

The Prime Minister will not make a statement regarding the events in France in the House of Commons to-morrow. It is not yet certain on what day of this week his statement will be made, but Thursday is regarded as most likely.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S FIRST COLONIAL AIR ARMADA

LONDON, July 1.

A Colonial fleet of forty heavy bombers, capable of dropping a hundred tons of high explosives every day, and 160 spitfire fighters are now ready to take to air. This air armada has been made available to Britain by general public in the Colonies who in a few weeks have subscribed over 1,600,000 sterling. Everything connected with the fleet will, as far as possible, be Colonial. It will have Colonial Commanders also to be manned by Colonials. Every unit will bear the name of the Colony which presented it. The largest single gift came from Ceylon and Colonial newspapers from Singapore to Trinidad have raised over half a million sterling.—Reuter.

Sardar Patel At Delhi

NEW DELHI, July 1.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Acharya Kripalani arrived here this evening by the Frontier Mail for the meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad is expected to reach here to-morrow.

Mahatma Gandhi, who observed silence to-day, had a restful day.—A. P.

RUSSO-RUMANIAN CLASHES

(Continued from page 1)

may be interned for any statement prejudicial to the safety of the State.

Russo-Rumanian Clashes

The Bucharest correspondent of the "New York Times" says that two trainloads of wounded soldiers from Bessarabia and Bukovina arrived in Bucharest yesterday, confirming the reports of incidents between Russian and Rumanian troops in those Provinces. Many others are said to have been killed, but it is impossible to estimate the number.

Pitiful exodus of Rumanian refugees from the territory just occupied by the Russians continues day and night. So far eighty trains, jammed by weary people from all walks of life have arrived in old Rumania.

ACTS OF SABOTAGE

Between Reni and Ungheni acts of sabotage have occurred and incidents taken place, some between Russians and Rumanians and some between Rumanian Communists and their fleeing countrymen. Clashes have been particularly frequent in Reni resulting in bloodshed.

The town of Reni has been captured by Russian baby tanks landed from warplanes. One of the Rumanian newspapers says that in several of the larger towns the Russians deliberately arrested Rumanian officials and intellectuals.

About 2,000 Communists were arrested in Rumania yesterday and will be sent to Bessarabia.

Bessarabians In Rumania

Bessarabian Jews who have been living in other parts of Rumania are returning to Bessarabia. Yesterday over 10,000 passed through Ungheni, Christesti, Galatz and Reni 'en route,' states an official Bucharest 'communique'. The Minister of Interior has decided to issue the necessary permits to enable all Bessarabian labourers in Rumania to return to the ceded territory.—Reuter.

No Talks With Azad Again?

Sir Sikandar Contradicts Press Reports

SIMLA, July 1.

The Hon. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, has issued the following statement through the "United Press":—

"There is no truth in the 'Associated Press' message that the Muslim Prime Ministers are to confer with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad again to discuss the Hindu-Muslim problem.

"This is the second time during the last fortnight that totally erroneous reports have been given publicity. My Press interview at the Lahore railway station on my return from Bombay was mutilated. What I had said was that the ban imposed by the Working Committee of the Muslim League did not affect the Muslim Ministers of Bengal and the Punjab. The word 'Ministers' was omitted, with the result that a totally erroneous impression was conveyed to the public. Such canards and lapses do not do good to anybody.

"I appeal to news-agencies that in future they should be more careful, and not publish news without verifying them, since unauthentic news is likely to do a great deal of harm and create unnecessary confusion."—United Press.

Rajen Babu For Delhi

PATNA, July 1.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who returned to Patna from Chapra yesterday, left for Delhi this morning by the Delhi Express to attend the emergent meeting of the Congress Working Committee there on July 3.

Consequently, his original programme to attend the Bihar National Muslim Conference at Sonaula, in Bhagalpur district, has been cancelled.

Rajen Babu is now keeping perfect health.—United Press.

Abdul Gaffar Khan Leaves For Delhi

PESHAWAR, July 1.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who returned to Peshawar to-day from Abbottabad, is leaving for Delhi this evening to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

It is understood that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan will place before the Committee the Government's reply to the Frontier Congress Committee's request to send a deputation to Waziristan and acquaint them with the reactions of the F.P.C.C. to it.—A. P.

Mrs. Naidu For Delhi

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), July 1.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is leaving for Delhi to-night to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting on July 3. She will therefore be unable to attend the National Planning Sub-Committee meeting to be held in Bombay on July 4.—A. P.

Satyamurti's Wire To Congress Leaders

MADRAS, July 1.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M. L. A. (Central) has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

"Please remove ban on Congress members attending Indian Legislative Assembly Meeting. Please take effective steps for prompt resumption of office by Congress Ministries in provinces and National Government at the Centre, thus ensure internal order in these critical days and effective help to defeat Hitlerism."—A. P.

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR EXCHEQUER

LONDON, July 1.

It is announced from the Treasury that at the invitation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Catto has accepted the appointment in the Treasury as Financial Adviser.

In addition the Chancellor has appointed a Consultative Council consisting of the following: Mr. S. R. Beale, Chairman of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds; Mr. F. Campbell, Chairman of the National Provincial Bank, Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary, Trades Union Congress, Mr. H. D. Henderson, Research Fellow in Economics, All Souls College, Oxford; Sir Bertram Hornsby, Chairman of the Commercial Union Assurance Company and formerly Governor of the National Bank of Egypt; Mr. J. M. Keynes, the well-known economist, Mr. George Riddle, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Co-operative Wholesale Society and Lord Riverdale.—Reuter.

Punjab Congressman Acquitted On Appeal

"Defence Act" Prosecutions: Sentences On Two Others Reduced

LAHORE, July 1.

Mr. Justice Din Mohammad at the High Court to-day disposed of three political cases which came up before him for revision, accepting them in part or full.

In the revision petition filed by Mr. Mustak Ahmed, General Secretary of the District Congress Committee of Hoshiarpur, against his conviction and sentence to one year for a speech, His Lordship accepted the same and acquitted the accused.

In another case, His Lordship reduced the sentence of Mr. Niranjan Singh under the Defence of India Rules from nine months to that already undergone.

The sentence of Mr. Tehlsingh Baghi to two years' rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules was also reduced by His Lordship to six months.—United Press.

Bengal Labour Leader Arrested

CALCUTTA, June 30.

Mr. Sibnath Banerjee, a labour M.L.A., was arrested this morning on a charge of disobeying a police order directing him to quit the Ganges Jute Mill area, Howrah.

Mr. Banerjee was however, subsequently released on a personal recognizance bond, and was directed to appear before the District Court of Howrah to answer charges under Section 151 Cr. P. C.—A. P.

T. U. C. SECRETARY'S APPEAL REJECTED

NAGPUR, June 29.

The High Court of Rajnandgaon rejected yesterday an appeal by Mr. Mohanlal, Organising Secretary of the Provincial Trade Union Congress, with another, against a conviction of six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 147 in connection with the textile strike in Rajnandgaon last year. The Court, however, reduced the sentences on four and acquitted three.—United Press.

18 Months' R. I. For Sedition

CUTTACK, July 1.

Manmohan Misra, formerly a student of the Ravenshaw college, has been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for sedition.—A. P.

Arrests At Chittagong

CHITTAGONG, July 1.

Orders under the Defence of India Act have been served during the week-end on three pleaders restricting their movements within the Kotwali Thana and Municipal areas.

Two of them were ex-detenus. Three youths have been arrested under the Defence of India Rules, while a home internee has been taken into custody for alleged violation of prohibitory orders restricting his movements.—A. P.

Three Persons Jailed

MORADABAD, July 1.

The City Magistrate convicted three persons from Cawnpore under the Defence of India Rules and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. The accused were charged with selling literature prohibited under the Denfence of India Act.—A. P.

Girl Student Arrested After House Search

CALCUTTA, July 1.

Following a search of her residence in central Calcutta, Miss Kanak Das Gupta, Secretary of the Girls' Section of the Provincial Students' Federation, was arrested last night under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Alleged Terrorist Arrested

SIMLA, July 1.

The man believed to be at the bottom of recent bomb explosions and bomb plantings in Bannu was arrested yesterday evening while coming out of mosque in Bannu city. A live countrymade bomb was found in his possession at the time of the arrest.—A. P.

Round-up Of Alleged Communists In Punjab

LAHORE, July 1.

Altogether 41 alleged Communists have been arrested in different parts of the Province during the past week, according to reports received here. They include five members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

Munshi Ahmad Din, a former General Secretary of the Punjab Socialist Party, has also been arrested at Jhelum.—A.P.

HUQ PLEADS FOR TIME

Holwell Monument Removal Agitation And Bengal Government

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The assurance that the decision of the Bengal Government regarding the question of removal of the Holwell Monument will be announced in the course of the current month, is given by the Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, in a statement issued to-night.

Mr. Huq appeals to all his friends not to force the issue by taking any steps which may lead to disturbance of the public peace, or which may prevent Government from securing the co-operation of all communities and of all sections of the people interested.—A. P.

Rice Research In Bombay

SIMLA, July 1.

The Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agriculture sanctioned a scheme of rice research in Bombay with the object of producing varieties suitable for the districts of Kaira, Ahmedabad, Surat and North Thana at a total cost of Rs. 76,000, half of which is to be borne by the Provincial Government.

VICHY TO BE NEW SEAT OF PETAIN GOVT.?

CLERMONT-FERRAND, July 1.

Petain's Government has arrived here. It will later move to Vichy where the Chamber and the Senate have decided to meet.

The various Ministries have taken up temporary headquarters at Clermont-Ferrand and neighbouring towns.

M. Lebrun is staying at Royat, five miles from here.—Reuter.

Italian Wounded Arrive In Rome

ROME, July 1.

The first hospital train bringing war wounded arrived in Rome. The wounded were taken to various hospitals in the Capital.

Six Khaksars Arrested

LAHORE, July 1.

It is understood that punitive police which will consist of 500 men will be posted in the disturbed area in Lahore city to-day.

Six Khaksars in plain clothes were arrested late last night while attempting to enter the Golden Mosque.—A. P.

Arrest At Girls' Boarding House

CALCUTTA, July 1.

Following a search in a Girl's Boarding House in North Calcutta this morning by the special branch Police, Miss Kamaladas Gupta was arrested under the Defence of India Rules, and some Communist literature seized.—United Press.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We, the undersigned, who are candidates for the election of Members on the Local Board by shareholders in Bombay Circle about November next, beg hereby to inform all voters on the Bombay Register of the Reserve Bank of India that proxies given to [illegible] us will be treated as proxies given to all of us as we all desire to work together. We, therefore, request all shareholders to give proxies to representatives of one of us five.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS
CHUNILAL B. MEHTA
KASTURBHAI LALBHAI
R. P. MASANI
SULTAN CHINOY.

Bombay, 27th June, 1940.

N. Y. COTTON SEVEN POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1940

New York : July 1.

Previous closing	9.19
To-day's opening	9.17
Difference	—2
To-day's closing	9.26
Difference	+7

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach July/August 1940	Rs. 156
Broach April/May 1941	Rs. 181

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1940

Liverpool : July 1.

Previous closing	7.08
To-day's opening	7.00
Difference	—08
To-day's closing	7.01
Difference	—7

NEW YORK COTTON

New York : July 1.

On the New York cotton market October position opened two points down at 9.17 owing to the lull in the war operations. Traders are cautious pending further developments in Europe. The rate registered a drop of 2 points to 9.15 on scattered liquidation, but suddenly spurted to 9.24 on the strength of the stock market coupled with speculative buying.

July (10.25/28) 10.15/15
October (9.20/18) 9.18/17
December (9.05/03) not quoted

LONDON COMMODITIES

SEEDS.

London : July 1.

Castorseeds July/August (£18 1/8) £18 1/8
Linseed Bombay Calcutta July/August (£16 7/8) £16 7/8
Linseed La Plata July/August (£15) £15
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£16) £16

JUTES.

Dundee May (£44) £44
Lightning May (£40) £40

RUBBER.

Spot (13d sellers) 12 7/8d paid and buyers
Forward October December (11 1/2d paid and value) 11 7/8d paid and sellers

METALS.

Tin (£257 buyers; £257 1/4 sellers. Barely steady) £257 1/2 buyers; £258 sellers. Very steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 6 (111 sh.) 111 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York : July 1.

Previous closing	3.82
To-day's opening	3.79

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London : July 1.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London : July 1.

Previous closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's opening	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York : July 1.

The following are the opening quotations :—

General Motors (dol 43 1/8) dol 43 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 20) dol 20
U S Steel Copper (dol 52 1/4) dol 52
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London : July 1.

The following cable was received from London :—

Bear covering and speculative buying. Offerings limited. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London : July 1.

Spot (21 5/8d) 21 11/16d +1/16
Forward (21 3/8d) 21 11/16d +5/16

LONDON GOLD

London : July 1.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London : July 1.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 175.50 to 176.75

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted
New York on Bombay (30-32) 30.32
New York on Milan (unquoted) unquoted
London on Shanghai (0-3 5/8 to 0-4 3/32) 0-3 5/8 to 0-4 3/32
London on Kobe (1-2 9/16 to 1-3 5/16) 1-2 3/4 to 1-3 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay : July 1.

There was no trading during the night session.

3 1|2 P.C. STERLING LOAN

London : July 1.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed unchanged at £91 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London : July 1.

The Stock Exchange was fairly active.

INDIAN LOANS

London : July 1.

3 per cent Indian Stocks (£96) £96 ex-div.
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stocks 1950/55 (£107) £107
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stocks 1958/68 (£109) £109
4 per cent Indian Stocks 1948/53 (£104) £104
5 per cent Indian Stocks 1942/47 (£103 3/4) £104
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stocks 1954/58 (£100) £100

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1958/59 (£101 1/4) £101 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£70 5/8) £71
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£96 3/8) £97 5/8
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£108 3/4) £109 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£96 1/8) £97 3/8
New War Loan (£98 7/8) £99 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 5/8) £107 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (5-9) 7-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (28-9) 29-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (No dealings) No dealings
Electric Music Industry (5-0) 5-0
Princhin Johnson (15-0) 15-0
Imperial Chemicals (21-7 1/2) 23-0
Woolsworth New Ordinary (43-9) 44-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1939 (£30) £29 1/2
Dundee Rubber (22-9) 23-4 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (17-6) 20-0
Ford Motors (14-9) 15-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£31) £31 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (62-5) 63-9
Carreas 'A' (£3 3/8) £3 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (76-3) 82-6
P and O Def (14-9) 14-3
Distillers (54-6) 55-0 ex-div.
Bredforda Dye (2-9) 2-9
British Celanese (3-0) 3-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (24-4 1/2) 25-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (23-4 1/2) 25-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-4 1/2) 2-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (11-3) 12-6
Inter Nickel Ordinary (No dealings) No dealings
Indian Iron (36-3) 36-3

TEA SHARES

Assam (13-1 1/2) 12-6
Donaro Tea (22-6) 22-6
Empire of India (15-0) 14-3

JUTE

Barnagore (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (15-0) 14-9 ex-div.
Gula Kelampong (15-0) 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (20-9) 20-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (20-0) 20-0
Burma Corporation (7-0) 7-0
Rio Tintos (£6 1/2) £6 1/2
East Rand Properties (30-0) 27-6 ex-div.
Rand Mines (£5 3/4) £5 3/4 ex-div.

MINE SHARES

Crown (£13) £12 1/2 ex-div.
Associated Portland Cement (41-10 1/2) 43-9
Trinidad Leasehold (51-3) 50-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (£7 7/8) £7 1/2 ex-div.
Spring Mine Split Shares (17-6) 17-6 ex-div.
Union Corporation (£5 1/2) £5 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (20-0) 20-0
Anglo-India (25-9) 30-6
Burma Oil (41-3) 42-6
Mexican Eagle (3-4 1/2) 3-3
Shell Transport (33-1 1/2) 30-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (No dealings) No dealings

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£25) £26 (doubtful)
London Midland Ordinary (£10 3/4) £11 1/2
London North Eastern Def (£1 3/4) £1 3/4
London Southern Def (£8 1/4) £8 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent (£108 1/4) £108
London Transport 'C' (£24) £25

TEN YEARS OF SARDA ACT

(Continued from page 4)

tice to such person and has afforded him an opportunity to show cause against the issue of injunction. It can be easily imagined that only a simpleton would comply with this notice and wait for the injunction. Everybody else would hasten the marriage straightway before the fixed time of hearing of the injunction matter and face the court-boldly. While some people would attempt to run away elsewhere beyond the limits of the respective jurisdiction of the Magistrate after the service of the notice and some would march off the couple to a secret place and successfully plead ignorance of the affair. So the powers of issuing injunction are nothing but a misnomer as the compulsory notice is incompatible with the spirit of injunction in such cases. It gives ample scope for playing fraud upon itself. As usual, most of the child marriages take place in seclusion and are only known in many cases just an hour or two earlier and mostly they are arranged on Sundays. How can we expect such notice before injunction to help us? It is very surprising that eminent persons like Dr. Deshmukh, Sjt. Sri Prakash, Sjt. N. V. Gadgil and B. Das agreed to such a provision in the select committee. Sjt. Asafali was very eloquent when he wrote in his minute of dissent: "I am definitely of opinion that in emergent cases, the court should have the fullest discretion to pass an 'ex parte' order for reasons to be recorded in writing." As we saw before the previous service of notice defeats the very object of the provision and makes its ineffectiveness most transparent. The present law demands an immediate overhaul. Not only Magistrates should be empowered to issue injunctions within their discretion but the Police Officers should also be clothed with powers for preventing child marriages in fit cases till the matter is placed in the court.

★

There is a remedy, indeed, but very costly and difficult one existing at present whereby such child marriages can be prevented. Under the guardianship and Wards Act the District Judge can issue injunction prohibiting a marriage, which is contrary to the provisions of the Child Marriage Restraint Act in the interest and welfare of the minor. The Judge can order production of the minor in the court and pass necessary orders for the temporary custody of the minor. Such provisions are also necessary in the Sarda Act so as to safeguard the interest of the minor.

★

Now coming to the results of the Act one can easily see that they are not very far-reaching. Though there is a provision of a sentence of one month's simple imprisonment it has been rarely enforced. Some fine is the only penalty meted out to the offenders. But the Act accepts even the worst of the child marriages as valid and lawful.

It is a controversial question whether marriages solemnised in contravention of the child marriage Restraint Act should be made invalid. To-day this proposal does not seem to be feasible and proper in view of several considerations.

An excellent remedy out of the sinister affair is provided for in the Mahomedan Law. The remedy is worth resorting to for the present, till a better solution is found out. A minor girl has a right to repudiate her unwanted marriage when she grows adult and becomes conscious of her rights. A similar but well-codified provision deserves justification at an early date to put a stop to the existing injustice.

Without taking the foregoing criticism as unduly harsh one must admit that the Sarda Act is a very useful and important enactment but at the same time it must be said that it is not enough for the present demands of the society. It has provided us with a skeleton of social reform—a skeleton which not only requires flesh and blood but also a good many number of bones. The omissions in the Act are not excusable and they deserve immediate rectification. The recent attempts to amend the Law have been strikingly meek with the result that they have added to the complexity of the subject instead of clarifying it.

Bengal Club Cup League

Sparkling Football During Week-End

In the Championship Round of the Bengal Club Cup League, three matches were played off at the St. Xavier's College ground Parel during the last week-end The biggest crowd of the season turned out on Sunday and they thoroughly enjoyed the day's fare.

Y. M. C. A. HELD TO A DRAW

On Saturday, Bengal Club tried conclusions with the Y. M. C. A., but they failed to arrive at a decision. The result was a goalless draw. The share of exchanges were decidedly in favour of the Young Men. Alexander, their left winger, was particularly brilliant for flank movements and accurate centres. But for the splendid goalkeeping of Mitra the Bengalis would have lost the match.

RESULT

Y. M. C. A.	nil
Bengal Club	nil

TEAMS.

Y.M.C.A.: Rao; Durrani and Frances; Jacob, Joshna and Gopalan; Q. Jesudian, M. Jesudian, Chalam, John and Alexander.

BENGAL CLUB: Mitra; Ganguly and Srinivas; Paul, S. Sen and Dutta; Maddox, Sripati, Bhupati, B. Sen and Maitra.

MATUNGA'S FAILURE

On Sunday, the W.I.A.A. Staff gave a sparkling display of football in defeating the Matunga Athletic Club by five goals to nil. The score does not fairly indicate the run of play as the Matunga players had also a respectable share of the game. If they had only some scorers they could have considerably reduced the margin of defeat. Besides their goalie let them down rather badly. Dhakuram the brilliant outside left of the W. I. A. A. was again outstanding in the field, having scored three of the goals himself. The chances of the Oilmen now retaining the championship seems to be bright.

RESULT

W. I. A. A. Staff	5 goals
Matunga Athletic	nil

TEAMS.

W. I. A. A. Staff: Dayaram; Baptiste and Govind; Patick, Chander and Sakharam; Swamy, Doray, Narayan, Shivram and Dhakuram.

MATUNGA ATHLETIC: Pontis Anantharam and Menon; Shivram, Ramchandar and Krishnan; Mani, Raman, Laxman, Ramkrishnan and Ganapathi.

MUSLIMS WASTE CHANCES

The meeting of the Bombay Muslims and the Young Goans on Sunday ended in a draw, each side scoring once. The Muslim forwards are to be blamed for their failure to win the match. Over-elaboration and inaccurate shooting were responsible for many chances being wasted, Rashad, the prominent Muslim player, was mainly to be blamed for it. Great credit is due to the Young Goans defence for holding their opponents at bay. For a junior side they played exceedingly well.

RESULT

Young Goans	1 goal.
Bombay Muslims	1 goal.

TEAMS.

YOUNG GOANS: Titas, Menzies and Fernandez; Gasper, Pontis and Francis; Jose, Bayed, Manoel, Doming and Coutinho.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS: Abdulla; Abdul and Islam; Yusof, Mohsin and Malloo; Bashi Saeed, Md. Faqui, Rashad and Md. Ibrahim.

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 28-6-1940 were as under:—

Number of cheques 1,17,761.
Amount of cheques Rs. 11,61,94,264-0-3.

TABLE TENNIS AT BYCULLA Y.M.C.A.

BOMBAY : July 1.

A large number of entries including those of the title-holders in the various events have been received for the annual table tennis championships conducted by the Byculla Y.M.C.A., Reynold's Road.

The competitions begin to-day (Tuesday). There will be two sessions every day, the evening session beginning at 6 p.m. and the night session at 8 p.m. On Saturdays and other holidays there will be three sessions.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

The following are the matches posted to be played on Tuesday, July 2 :—

EVENING SESSION :

Table No. 1 : S. D. Mulla v : Reilly; A. Siqueira v. Masalawalla; C. Soures v. M. P. Sethna; C. J. Cooper v. D. D. Manohar.

Table No. 2 : S. Madonca v. N. D. Munshi; S. J. Wadkar v. S. P. Chakranarayan; H. Jumani v. J. P. Pognis; S. Salim v. A. A. Meckalai.

NIGHT SESSION

Table No. 1 : M. Balaram v. J. K. Mukherjee; D. J. Cohelo v. R. S. Cooper; H. B. Parelwalla v. D. M. Wagh; A. S. Walavalkar v. M. P. Merchant.

Table No. 2 : K. S. Divecha v. V. V. Prabhu; P. J. Mirchandani v. M. A. Desai; R. Dina v. B. P. Shridhar; R. K. Adenwalla v. K. D. Sethna.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

In view of the fact that the Chinese Team will not now be coming to India, it has been found necessary to revise the fixtures of the Harwood League from Wednesday, 17th July 1940 to end of League. The following are the fixtures :—

Wednesday, 17th July : Y.M.C.A. v. B.E.S.T.
Thursday, 18th July : Welch Regt. v. South Kanara.
(Postponed Match of 6th July) :—
Friday, 19th July : Caltex v. B.E.S.T.
Saturday, 20th July : Welch Regt. v. Y.M.C.A.
Sunday, 21st July : Young Goans v. B.B. & C.I. Rly.
Monday, 22nd July : Bombay Gymkhana v. B.E.S.T.
(Postponed Match of 23rd June) :—
Tuesday, 23rd July : Harwood League Champions v. Pick of the 2nd Division.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

After a long time, Mr. Chamberlain's voice has been heard. And with it come sad memories.

◆ ◆ ◆

India is to manufacture High Explosives. How much better it would have been if this piece of news had appeared years or even months ago.

◆ ◆ ◆

One day prohibition is legal—next day drinking is held legal. Can't someone make up his mind?

◆ ◆ ◆

It seems Comrade Stalin, in spite of his pact with Adolf has taken the trouble to read "Mien Kampf." In that book Hitler had said that the reason why he wanted to take France was to secure for Germany the granaries of the Ukraine. Now, Stalin has not forgotten that. Consequently when France falls to Hitler, Stalin prefers to take his precaution in time rather than be caught napping as others have done. Hence the incidents on the Rumanian Frontier.

◆ ◆ ◆

Two tragedies in King Carol's Life—the Red-haired Titelescu and the Red Army.

◆ ◆ ◆

The circumstances of Marshal Balbo's death are so mysterious that one is reminded of the old days in America when rival Gangsters bumped each other off and then sent flowers to the other man's funeral. Mussolini's gesture of mourning for his General who did not agree with Italy's policy and its alignment with Hitler is too touching for words.

CONTROLLERS OF SUPPLIES

To Be Appointed In Six Provinces

SIMLA, July 1.

It is announced that separate Controllers of Supplies are to be established in the six main manufacturing and shipping centres in India namely, Bengal, Bombay, U. P., Madras, Punjab, and Sind, to arrange for planning, procurement and shipment or delivery of types of supplies to be secured and manufactured in each province.

In these six provinces, there will also be provincial advisory committees on war supplies. The adjoining provinces in which controllers of supplies will not, for the time being be located are to be invited to provide representatives on the appropriate adjoining Advisory Supply Committee.

These Committees will consist of a senior official of the provincial Government as chairman, with one or two other officials of that Government, the controller of supplies, and representatives, of prominent chambers, associations, etc., as members.

It is expected that the controllers and the committees will be functioning by the middle of July.—A. P.

Bengal Legislature Congress Party

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The Legislative programme of the Congress Party for the ensuing session of the Bengal Assembly and Council were discussed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Congress Parliamentary Party at Woodburn Park this evening, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, leader of the party, presided and out of 23 members 16 were present.

The Committee appointed three sub-committees to consider the three main Government bills to be introduced in the coming session, namely, the Secondary Education Bill, the Calcutta Municipal Act (Amendment) Bill, and the Village Self-Government Act Amendment Bill, and to make suggestions as to the attitude to be adopted by the party in regard to these bills.—A. P.

DR. KHAN SAHEB'S APPEAL FOR UNITY

"Nothing Can Stop Our Freedom"

ABBOTTABAD, July 1.

"Some people are frightened by rumours of external aggression. They live in the imagination of cowards. Let me assure you that though we are not armed, yet we have made our mind not to be ruled by any foreign power of the world", declared Dr. Khan Sahib, ex-Premier of the Frontier Province, addressing a huge gathering in the Town Hall to-day.

He added: "The mental picture of our people has changed. We are now convinced that nothing can stop our freedom.

"We, the Khudai Khidmatgars, are ready to serve all irrespective of caste or creed. Let me assure you that we are ready to help all whether they are Leaguers, Khaksars, Ahrars or Mahasabhaites during this critical period. So you should never be hesitant or reluctant to come to us and help us in maintaining internal order and peace in the coming times."

He made a passionate appeal to the people to lay aside all differences at this supreme hour in the nation's history in order to secure freedom.

Dr. Khan Sahib leaves for Peshawar.

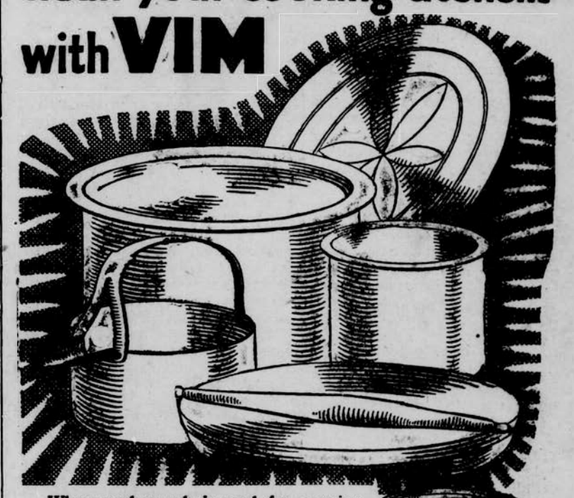
Sind Quota For War Funds

KARACHI, July 1.

A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been contributed to the various war funds in the province or subscribed in Defence Bonds Certificates.

The Karachi Electric Supply Corporation has decided to invest a sum of Rs. 20,000 in Government Bonds, free of interest.—United Press.

AVOID FOOD DECAY!
clean your cooking utensils with VIM



When sand or ash is used for scouring it scratches the surface and tiny particles of food collect in the scratches. These particles quickly DECAY and taint the food.

Protect your family's health by cleaning your cooking utensils with Vim. For Vim removes every particle of food, and makes pots and pans shine like new. And another thing—Vim cleans so smoothly that you can use it for woodwork, paintwork, wash-basins, baths, tiles, etc., with complete safety.

VIM
KEEPS POTS AND PANS HEALTHY

X-V 377-172 LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

For the Blood, Veins, Arteries and Heart

Elasto
The Wonder Tablet
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Take It—and Stop Limping!

LEG aches and pains soon vanish when Elasto is taken. Painful, swollen (varicose) veins are restored to a healthy condition, skin troubles clear up, leg wounds become clean and healthy and quickly heal, inflammation and irritation are soothed, piles disappear, rheumatism simply fades away, and the whole system is braced and strengthened. This is not magic, *although the relief does seem magical*; it is the natural result of revitalised blood and improved circulation brought about by Elasto, *the tiny tablet with wonderful healing powers.*

Write NOW for interesting Booklet explaining this new science of Natural Healing—*and make the discovery of a lifetime!* or we will send you V.P.P. a month's supply of Elasto, with Booklet enclosed, Price Rs. 3.12 on request.

The Agent, Elasto (Dept. CH.), P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE: ESPLANADE Rd. FORT, BOMBAY.
130, BRANCHES AND PAY-OFFICES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Authorised Capital	...	Rs. 3,50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 3,36,26,400
Paid-Up Capital	...	Rs. 1,68,13,200
Reserve & Other Funds	...	Rs. 1,12,37,000
Deposits as at 31-12-39	...	Rs. 29,86,82,000

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Sir H. P. Mody, K.B.E., CHAIRMAN. The Rt. Hon'ble Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, Kt., P.C., Ardeshir B. Dubash, Esquire. Haridas Madhavdas, Esquire, Dinshaw D Romer, Esquire, Vithaldas Kanji, Esquire. Noormahomed M. Chinoy, Esquire, Bapuji Dadabhoy Lam, Esquire. Dharamsey Muiraj Khatau, Esquire. Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Kt.

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(Established—December, 1911)

MUTT AND JEFF—As Shakespeare Didn't Say, Five Bucks is Five Bucks Any Way You Get It By BUD FISHER

MUTT, DO YOU STILL LOVE ME?
OH, SURE!
O.K. GIMME FIVE DOLLARS!
FIVE DOLLARS? WHAT FOR?
I'VE BEEN GAINING SIX POUNDS A WEEK! I WANT TO SEE THE DOCTOR ABOUT LOSING WEIGHT!
WHAT? YOU LOSE WEIGHT? OH, NO! A THOUSAND TIMES NO! THAT WOULD BE AWFUL! TERRIBLE!
WHY?
BECAUSE, DARLING! I LOVE YOU SO MUCH I COULDN'T BEAR LOSING AN OUNCE OF YOU!
THANKS!

ON THE AIR

TUESDAY, JULY 2.

Delhi I—Programme
338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-5 G. S. Morghode. 5-30 Bhajans. 5-40 B. S. Rawat. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Lachhi Ram. 6-35 R. R. Chowdhury. 6-50 Aziz. 7 Raftar-i-Zamana. 7-15 A sarod recital. 7-25 Afzal Husain. 7-45 Chandrawali. 8 Munni. 8-15 For villagers only. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 It has happened or Shankara on the sitar. 10-5 G. S. Morghode. 10-30 Persian music. 10-45 News in Persian. 11 Persian music.

RACING MAN—

How many miles does he cover in the afternoon sun—between Paddock, Tote and Stand? Yet the check "Riviera" suit he is wearing looks fresh and cool after the last race is won. He's calm and collected, because he is comfortable, looks right, feels fine—*of course* he's winning.

SUPER HANAVA Riviera

Featherweight UNCRUSHABLE COTTON Suitings

COTTON—for economy and cool comfort, manufactured by a patent process which makes suits keep their shape, like WOOLLENS.

Well-Dressed Men Wear

LUSTALIN & Firefly
FAST-COLOUR SHIRTINGS

Look for these trade marks on the selvedge

Many new 1940 designs at all good cloth dealers.

THE BOMBAY CLOTHS

BUCKINGHAM & CARNATIC MILLS MADRAS

Delhi II—Programme
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 8-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 8-15 Fron. Khayal to Geet. 9 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 Lachhi Ram. 9-45 Afzal Husain. 10 to 10-5 As in Delhi 1. 10-5 Rhythm on records. 11 News in English.

Delhi III—Programme
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

5-50 to 7 p.m. As in Delhi 2. 8-25 to 8-42 As in Delhi 1, 9 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1. 10-30 Afzal Husain. 10-40 R. R. Chowdhury. 10-50 Munni. 11 News in English.

Bombay I—Programme
244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. News in Marathi. 7-40 News in Gujarati. 7-50 Krishna Bai Bahutule. 8 Keep fit! 8-10 Bai Saraswati Bai Faterpekar. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-10 Tarabai Bharatpuri. 9-22 Mira Bai's Bhajan. 12-30 p.m. Sindhi Music. 12-40 A light selection. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Ek Par Biji. 1-10 Instrumental hits. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Do you know madame? 1-40 Lunch hour music. 4-15 Musical prelude. 4-20 Contemporary World History. 4-35 Selected Indian ragas. 4-45 Sports. 5 The Air Quartet. 5-5 Basheer Khan. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Gujarati songs. 5-45 Love Lyrics. 5-55 Narottamdas. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Krishna Bai Bahutule. 6-20 A Nautch Tune. 6-25 Tara Bai Bharatpuri. 6-37 Violin and flute. 6-45 Two geets. 7 A topical talk. 7-15 Basheer Khan. 7-30 Orchestral melodies. 7-40 Anandji B. Pandya. 7-45 Tara Bai Bharatpuri. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Tomorrow. 8-30 A talk by Vice-Admiral Fitzherbert on the "Navy in Relation to India." 8-45 Mian-ki-Malhar. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-50 Chamber music.

Bombay II—Programme
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. K. L. Saigal. 7-40 Todi on the Clarionet. 7-50 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Subtleties. 8-50 Garba, duet and film song. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Amirjan Karnataki. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude 1-35 to 2-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

4-15 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Sham Kalyan on the Sarod. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Mohammad. 6-10 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Basheer Khan. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-10 Listeners' letters. 9-25 Bai Saraswati Bai Faterpeker. 10 Mirza Saheb in Taqrir Ki. 10-15 Songs from Dnyaneshwar.

Calcutta I—Programme
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)

5 p.m. Football relay. 6-5 For the children. 6-20 News in Bengali. 6-25 News in English. 6-30 For the children. 6-45 Jazz of to-day. 7-30 Kamal Das Gupta. 7-45 Background to the news. 8 Kamal Das Gupta. 8-15 Pankaj Kumar Mallick. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Samaresh Chowdhuri. News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-55 Mastan Gama. 10-5 Leela Bai.

Calcutta II—Programme
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Commercial news in Bengali. 9-40 Mastan Gama. 9-55 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	9-35	20-15
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar-Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-05	18-05
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-30	17-40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8-05

B. B. and C. I. Railway

ARRIVALS AT AND DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENTRAL FROM JULY 1.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	*(Mon.)	(Sat.)
The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)		18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-0

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 1

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	29-6-40	Since 1st Sept. This year	Last year
Khandesh		55,579	38,678
Central India		109,361	224,065
Barsi and Nagar		114,118	91,710
Hyderabad-Gaorani		47,970	4,474
Berar		318,292	162,254
Central Provinces		76,962	38,096
Total Oomras		722,282	559,277
Dholera		89,297	276,100
N W Provinces		26,048	8,065
Rajputana		35,228	74,288
Sind-Punjab		358,432	326,265
Broach		407,930	414,335
Coompta and Dharwar	32	48,276	138,128
Westerns-Northerns	38	34,723	89,643
Cocoanada		86	98
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,390	2,631
Total	70	1,723,692	1,887,833
Arrived by road to 27th June 1940		339,387	

HEALTHFUL, REFRESHING, DELICIOUS

Because it aids digestion, helps keep teeth clean, and soothes the nerves, Wrigley's chewing gum is *healthful*. Thanks to its crisp mint flavours, it is really *refreshing*. And the world's purest and best ingredients make it truly *delicious*.

Buy several packets to-day. Two delightful flavours, P.K. and SPEARMINT. P.T.5

WRIGLEY'S

Contains No Animal Fat.

To Sufferers from PILES
PILICON PILE OINTMENT
ENDS PAIN, INFLAMMATION & BLEEDING QUICKLY
AT ALL CHEMISTS

Narrow Trading On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

EXPORT SUBSIDY PROSPECTS

Unfavourable Weather Forecast

Bombay, July 1

The New York cotton market anxiously awaits Government loan announcement on the coming cotton crop, in the meantime there is talk of export subsidy. Last year a subsidy of about 150 points per lb. was given by the American Government on all exports of cotton with a view to regain foreign markets which were using more foreign cotton. This subsidy encouraged large exports of American cotton and when the amount provided was exhausted, the subsidy was gradually reduced and was finally abandoned. Now there exists a belief that a subsidy of about 100 points will be given on exports of American cotton but in view of difficulties of shipping cotton to Europe, there will not be effect. Moreover India has banned imports of foreign cotton and there remains only one country namely Japan, but present of Indian cotton are well below any prospective subsidy. Thus there seems less possibility of reintroduction for cotton export subsidy.

NEW YORK MARKET

On Saturday, the New York cotton market was narrow with a restricted business and there was more disposition to await developments in Europe.

The market opened steady and there was trade, local and professional support against scattered hedge selling as well as Bombay Spot House selling. Later on prices declined but the market was steady influenced by unfavourable week-end weather forecast and local buying.

At the opening July was quoted 2 points down at 10.25 and improved to 10.26 which was the highest level. There was moderate selling and prices declined to 10.19 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a decline of 1 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 12 points at 10.73c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet with increased liquidation and closed at a loss of 8 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.60c. per lb.

WEEKLY REVIEW

"Cotton declined on disconcerting foreign news and evening up of July together with the easiness of stock market and hedging against domestic and outside growths but with scale-down buying. The market was orderly. Prices rallied on strength of July.

Longs were reluctant to relinquish owing to scarcity of spot offerings in the South. There was little straddling owing to foreign exchange difficulties. Export demand is lacking. It is estimated that three hundred thousand bales in France have fallen in German hands. Due to shortage of foreign exchange, Japan may switch to 240,000 bales of Brazilian orders to America. Repossessions of loan cotton aggregate 1,813,000 leaving Government holding at 8,952,000 bales to end of May.

Textiles were dull with Britain and France virtually out of the world market. There is increasing pressure for export subsidy. Sentiment is mixed and some expect market lower."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10-17 a.m.)	10.26—01
New York July lowest (11-59 a.m.)	10.19—08

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Expect subsidy cotton goods similar last year. Doubt if raw cotton subsidy over five Dollars unless European conditions improve sufficiently to enhance export prospects. Washington sentiment swinging away from subsidy as feared ineffective.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 1

The local gold and silver market was quietly steady to-day with moderate business. Silver was firm at the start but later on prices declined on long liquidation. In view of more demand for money there is general request for one rupee loan. On Saturday London markets were closed. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 3.82. London Spot silver was 34 3/4 cents. The general sentiment in the local market remains constructive. Silver prices after advancing to Rs. 62/4 declined to Rs. 61/12. Gold was quiet at Rs. 40/10. The market was quietly steady with scattered buying at the decline.

GOLD

Ready	Rs. 40 12 0
Ashad	40 10 0

SILVER

Ready	Rs. 61 14 0
Ashad	61 12 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 1

Yellow metal sheet	Rs. 58 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 64 0 0

Tone:—Steady

American Cotton Crop Reports

United States Census Bureau and Ginning reports will be published on the following dates:—

1940:—
August 8th, 23rd.
September 9th, 23rd
October 8th, 25th.
November 8th, 21st.
December 9th, 20th.
January 23rd.
March Final 20th.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts from 1st Sept 1939 to 27th June 1940 (by rail and sea)	1,723,551
Receipts from 1st Sept 1939 to 27th June 1940 (by road—estimated)	339,387
	2,062,938
Same time last year	2 411,803

Exports from 1st Sept 1939 to 29th June 1940

	1939-40	1938-39
United Kingdom	—	89,948
Continent	—	218,663
China	—	360,882
Japan	—	718,897
Coast Ports	—	81,326
U. S. A.	—	376
		1,390,092

Figures of exports, stocks and mill consumption and also of imports of foreign cotton into Bombay are not available.

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from up-country from 1st Sept 1939 to 20th June 1940	1,429,195
Same time last year	1,712,159

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 1

Bengal Fine	117/19
C. P. 1	144-47
C. P. 2	138-40
Berar	137-39
Khandesh	132-34
Jama/Sailu	133-35
Ahmednagar	130-33
Broach	149-53

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

F F Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 29-6-40	7586000	3873000
Receipts yesterday 29-6-40	7000	2000
Export to date 29-6-40	6282000	3442000
Stock at Ports 28-6-40	2512000	1930000
Stock at Interior Towns 28-6-40	2096000	2510000
Stock at Liverpool 28-6-40	.....	712000
Visible Supply 28-6-40	.....	4162000
Quantity in sight 28-6-40	13538000	9280000
Quantity out of sight 28-6-40	.....	9933000

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, July 1

Castorseeds September—	
Opening	Rs. 36 12 0
Highest	36 12 0
Lowest	36 4 0
Closing	36 4 0
Groundnuts August—	
Opening	30 0 0
Highest	30 2 6
Lowest	29 11 0
Closing	29 12 6
Cottonseeds September—	
Opening	25 12 0
Highest	25 12 0
Lowest	25 10 0
Closing	25 11 0

PEPPER AND GINGER PRICES

Bombay, July 1

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)

Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	Rs. 80 0 0
Pepper Bhadarwa Sud 15 per candy	81 4 0
Pepper Maha Sud 12 per candy	85 0 0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt	12 0 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt	16 0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15 per cwt	12 8 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 1

In sympathy with a decline of one point in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market was expected to open at Rs. 155 and at Rs. 161 for old and new Broach contracts but the market opened weak at Rs. 152/8 for Broach J/A and new Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 179/8. There was scattered nervous selling but later on there was active buying professional operators on hopes of introduction of war risk insurance. In this connection both European and Indian merchants are unanimous on the necessity of war insurance and the question will be discussed with business leaders shortly. This belief imparted steadiness and the market was awaiting July notices.

Later on there was increased buying in near month which narrowed difference.

To-day tenders of 8900 bales were issued and the market was quiet with Broach J/A quoted at Rs. 156 and Broach A/M at Rs. 180/8. The market was uncertain and lacked confidence. Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 33 points and in the local market there was increased selling and Broach J/A declined to Rs. 154/8 while new Broach was quoted at Rs. 179. Later on it was found that Liverpool was only 8 points down and in the local market prices advanced to Rs. 156 for Broach J/A and new Broach was quoted at Rs. 180/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach:—	
July/August	Rs. 154 12 0
April/May	179 8 0
Fine M G Oomra:—	
July	139 4 0
December/January	155 8 0
F G M G Bengal:—	
July	116 0 0
December/January	128 0 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 1

Following tenders were issued to-day against July contracts:

Broach	4,900 bales
Oomra	2,000 bales
Bengal	2 000 bales

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 29

Broach J/A highest 156 lowest 152 closing 154 1/4

Broach A/M highest 183 lowest 179 1/2 closing 181 1/2

Oomra July highest 140 1/2 lowest 137 closing 138 1/2

Oomra D/J highest 158 1/2 lowest 155 closing 156 1/2

Bengal July highest 115 lowest 111 1/2 closing 113 3/4

Bengal D/J highest 127 1/2 lowest 123 closing 126 3/4

COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A below Liverpool July 364 penny points at exchange 1/6

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 250 penny points at exchange 1/6

Broach J/A below New York July 432 cent points at exchange 331

Broach A/M below New York May 171 cent points at exchange 331

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 1

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P	122	119	116	113	
M G Punjab	122	119	116	113	
M G Rajputana	1-0	127	124	121	
M G Oomra No. 3	145	143	140	137	
M G C P No. 1	157	155	152	149	
M G C P No. 2	149	147	144	141	
M G Broach No. 2		160	158	156	153
M G Punjab-Ame		183	181	179	176
M G Surat		203	201	199	196
M G Rajpipla		197	195	193	190
M G Navsari		213	211	209	206

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 29

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr For Pow 7 per cent Pfd	16
Amr For Pow 5 per cent Debs	49
Amr Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd	43 3/4
Electric Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	31
Electric Bond and Share Common	7
Electric Bond and Share dot 5 Pfd	59
Columbia Gas and Electric	6 1/2
Int Tel and Tel 1952 Debs	27 3/8
Amr Tel and Tel	160
Sun Life of Canada	190
Western Union Telegraph	17 7/8
New York Central R R	11 1/4
Great Northern Pfd	22
Union Pacific	79
Chesapeake and Ohio	36 1/8
United States Steel	52 1/8
National Steel	57 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	74
Crucible Steel	29 1/2
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	21 3/4
Republic Steel	17
Int Nickel of Canada	22 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	20
Chrysler Motors	62 1/4
General Motors	43 3/8
Standard Brands	6
Socony	9 1/8
St. Oil of N. J	33
Consolidated Oil	6 1/4
Texas Corporation	28 1/4

Cables fee; 22 kegs plumbago crucibles.

Turnover 1,70,000 shares.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 1

The market opened lower than the previous closing and prices receded somewhat further on subsequent trading rallying up again towards the close. Tata Deferreds opened at 1650 and, after declining to 1635, improved to 1655 closing later at 1650. The Ordinaries began at 318 and after receding to 316, advanced to 321 at which rate they closed. Bombay Dyeings moved around 890.

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1670) 1650 1635 1655 1650

Tata Ordinaries (325/8) 318 316 321 320 321 320/8 321

Tata Ordinary 321; Tata Deferred 1650; Indian Iron 24; Bombay Dyeing 890; Century 245; Central India 242/8; Kohinoor 330; Associated Cement 109/8; Bombay Burma 525; Scindia Steam 18/1; Tata Hydro 152/8; Reserve Bank 97/8; Imperial Bank F P 1412/8; Central Bank 31/8; Bank of India 132; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 86

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 1.

2 3/4 per cent 1946/52 92-2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-2
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 93
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 85-12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 99
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 102-8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 98-14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 103-12
5 per cent 1940/43 Bonds 100-5
3 per cent 1963/65 Loans 85

TAX-FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 106-8
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 104
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B. P. T. 1947 98
4 per cent M. Deb. 1947 97
5 per cent M. Deb. 1959 106
6 per cent M. Deb. 1954 112
6 per cent K. P. T. 1956 112

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 1

B. C. RATES—

T T D 1/5 15/16 to 1st January

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 1st January
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 1st January
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 Two months.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 333
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328 1/2

PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T not quoted
Bank's buying T T not quoted

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 87 nominal
Bank's buying T T 80 5/8 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 79 7/8 nominal

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 56

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 24 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATES—
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 1st inst.
Shanghai London 0/4 3/32 1st inst.
New York London 3.81 29th ultimo
London Java 7.58/62 29th ultimo
London New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 29th ult.
London Paris 176 1/2+3/4 29th ultimo
London Switzerland 17.75/85 29th ultimo
London Stockholm 16.85/95 29th ultimo
London Japan 1/3 1/2 29th ultimo
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £8-8-0 28th ultimo
Gold £8-8-0 29th ultimo
Silver London Ready 21 5/8 28th ultimo
Silver London Ready 21 5/8 29th ultimo
Silver London Forward 21 3/8 28th ultimo
Silver London Forward 21 3/8 29th ultimo
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 28th ulto.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 29th ulto
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 28th ultimo
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 29th ultimo
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 28th ultimo
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 29th ultimo
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, July 1

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—
Shipment Sentember Rs 8-7-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 17-5-0 to 17-9-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 17-10-0 to 18-5-0
Tone:—Steady

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: July 1.

Yarn No.	August	October	Decmbr.
6 1/2s.	120	122	124
10 1/2s.	140	143	146
20 1/2s.	159	162	165
40s.	240	243	245

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, July 1

Wheat September	Rs. 5 6 3
Silver Ashad	2 10 0
Gold Ashad	1 13 0

SHIPPING NEWS

EXPORTS

Bombay: July 1.

5277 bags linseed Ralli Bros Ltd; 26 casks w/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 23 bales raw wool D Abraham and Sons; 1232 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 320 bags lactic casein The Midland Trading Co; 251 drums castor oil A Hargovindas and Co; 200 bales cotton grey duck Ralli Bros Ltd; 12 cases brassware The India Merchandise Co Ltd; 16 bales cotton prints The India Merchandise Co Ltd; 70 bales cotton yarn K Gordhandas and Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay: July 1.

46 bags betelnuts; 30 casks plaster; 26 cases bobbins; 376 drums dyes; 86 loose Sanitaryware; 40 rolls roofing felt; 30 cases blanco; 49 cases confectionary; 24 cases copper sheets; 812 cases machinery; 26852 pcs and bundles teakwood; 120 drums boiler fluid; 1154 cases whisky; 31 d/bags stearine; 100 cases safety fuse; 33 cases steel conduit tubing; 30 bundles m s wire; 63 bundles m s strips; 550 bundles steel nails; 100 bundles mattress fibre; 50 cases tin nails; 39 boxes window glass; 192 cases safety cartridges; 279 cases cigarettes; 102 cases cutch; 35 bundles steel bars; 1206 cases chemicals; 56 lse tyres; 58 bales floor cloth; 54 bales copper rods; 45 bundles toilet soap; 40 cases black plates; 2410 boxes tin plates; 32 lse fireclay stove linings; 90 cases starters; 143 ctns sewing ctn thread on reels; 30 cases printing ink; 94 lse bitumen; 50 lse c i cisterns; 35 bundles steel hoops; 60 bundles bricks; 77 cases preserves; 4625 bags copra; 2603 bundles steel baling hoops; 135 packages material for sugar factory; 150 drums pyro liquite of iron; 345 cases beer; 265 cases ctn pcegoods; 53 bundles iron flange plates; 81 cases tea; 22 kegs plumbago crucibles.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 1.

The Stock Exchange authorities have allowed selling of July outstanding purchases to-day and to-morrow and those who are anxious to liquidate were given permission to sell off. But this facility was subject to minimum prices and to the position of each individual member in the bazar. This later restriction is not understood by clients and if a member on balance has no purchase in the bazar, he is unable to sell off unless his client is inclined to buy. Thus the facility provided was not taken advantage to the full extent.

The local market was very steady and on the cash basis there were buyers of Tata Steel Defd. shares in big lots at Rs. 1670 while it was difficult to arrange transaction for less than a lot of 5 shares. The market is now more engaged in July settlement. The last day for delivery is 6th instant. Pay-in day falls on the 8th instant and Pay-out day is fixed on the 10th instant.

On Saturday the Wall Street market was quiet with traders awaiting domestic and foreign political developments. U. S. Steel shares declined 1/2 at 52 1/8 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares improved 1/8 at 19 7/8 dollars.

Cotton Mill shares were quiet. Bombay Dyeing shares closed at Rs. 900. Gokak Mill shares eased off to Rs. 175. Kohinoors were steady at Rs. 333. Sholapurs eaged off to Rs. 2350 and Swadeshi Mills hardened to Rs. 220. Vishnu Mills were quiet at Rs. 1150.

Baroda Bank shares eased off to Rs. 92/8. Central Bank shares closed at Rs. 31/12. Imperials were steady at Rs. 1420 and India Bank shares were quiet at Rs. 131. Associated Cement shares changed hands at Rs. 110. Insurance shares were steady with New India quoted at Rs. 35/6. Oriental shares were steady at Rs. 3530. Bombay Trams improved to Rs. 123/4 but Hydros were quiet at Rs. 152. Indian Irons were quiet at Rs. 23/14 and Shivrajpurs were quoted at Rs. 31/8. Bombay Burmas were quiet at Rs. 515 and contributories were steady at Rs. 171/4. Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 18/2.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, July 1.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	265 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	900 0
100	Century	250 0
100	Central India	250 0
100	Colaba	127 8
100	Cooria	116 4
250	David	345 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 5 6
100	Finlay	148 0
100	Gokak	175 0
1000	Hindustan	1920 0
100	Indore	37 0
100	Khatau	120 0
100	Kohinoor	333 0
250	Laxmi	475 0
100	Morarji	175 0
50	Model	61 0
50	Mysore	101 0
200	New Great	310 0
100	Oosmanshahi	55 8
100	Phoenix	263 0
25	Sassoon Silk	75 0
1000	Sholapur	2350 0
100	Swadeshi	220 0
100	Swan	147 0
500	Vishnu	1150 0
1000	Western	960 0

50-100	Baroda	92 8
250	Central	31 12
500	Imperial	1420 0
125-500	Imp. Contrys	337 8
50-100	India	131 0
100	Reserve Bank	98 0
5	Union	5 3
	CEMENTS	
100	Associated	110 0
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	610 0
15-100	Jupiter	11 8
20	Mercantile	52 8
15-75	New India	35 6
200	Oriental	3530 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 0
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahmed Old	150 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1435 0
10	Ajmer	10 0
50	Bombay Tram	123 4
100	Bombay Suburban	172 8
10	Broach	11 12
100	Karachi	198 12
100	Poona	107 8
100	Surat	156 14
100	Tata Hydro	152 0
1000	Tata Power	1200 0
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	980 0
100	C. Provinces	98 12
100	Dhond Baramati	96 0
100	Gujarat	98 0
100	Mandra Bhon	96 8
100	Pachora Jamner	64 0
100	Sara Serajganj	100 8
500	Tapti Valley	781 4
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corporation	5 0
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	23 14
10	Shivrajpur	31 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	1662 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	324 0
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	420 0
10	Air Services	5 4
50	Belapur Sugar	201 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	602 8
250	Bombay Steam	240 0
125	B. Burma	515 0
125	B. B. Burma Cont.	171 4
8sh.	B. Petrol	3-5-0
50	Bombay Telephone	82 8
100	Ind. Bleaching	100 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	44 8
100	Ind. Radio Def.	450 0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	997 8
100	Port Canning	75 0
30	Premier Con.	74 0
15	Scindia	18 2
25	Tata Oil Mill	37 8
100	Western I. Match	139 0
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1450 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	277 8
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	75 0
5	p.c. Central India (T. F.)	557 8
6 1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	110 12
6 1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	99 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	151 4
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1513 12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	102 8
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	141 12
7	p.c. Vishnu	675 0
	DEBENTURES	
3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	102 4
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	102 4
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50 8
6	per cent Tata Hydro	102 4
7	p.c. Sholapur	71 8

Weather Report

POONA: July 1.

The following is the maximum and the minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at the various stations during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

STATIONS.	Temperatures. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total since June 1	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	83	77	1.3	21.8	+0.4
Cuttack	81	75	1.4	14.1	+4.0
Patna	91	79	0.8	5.1	−3.3
Gorakhpur	88	79	T	6.7	−1.3
Benares	93	80	0.5	2.5	−2.9
Allahabad	90	79	0.5	2.8	.....
Cawnpore	94	80	0.0	0.8	−2.7
Lucknow	93	81	0.0	1.9	−2.9
Jhansi	86	76	0.9	3.6	−1.1
Agra	96	79	0.3	1.6	−1.0
Dehra Dun	88	75	0.6	14.0	+4.7
Delhi	99	83	0.0	0.5	−2.8
Ambala	95	83	0.0	4.0	−0.1
Ludhiana	96	85	0.0	3.0	+1.1
Lahore	93	80	0.1	2.9	+1.1

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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1940

"Ankhi-Khoosh"—
"Ankhi-Khoosh"
EYE-DROP
A wonderful specific for Ophthalmia and all Sore and Mattering Eyes, acts like a charm for Tired, Watering or Itching Eyes.
Absolutely Harmless. Very Soothing for the Eyes. Ankhi-Khoosh Never Fails. Ankhi-Khoosh does not smart.
CAN BE HAD FROM ALL CHEMISTS.

Congress Guarantee For Minorities

Most Cherished Safeguard For Muslim Interests

INDEPENDENCE ALONE CAN SOLVE INDIA'S PROBLEMS, SAYS BIHAR MUSLIM CONFERENCE PRESIDENT

SONHALA (Bihar), July 1.

"WE DESIRE INDEPENDENCE FOR OUR COUNTRY, NOT AS AN END IN ITSELF, BUT AS A MEANS TO HIGHER ENDS.

"ONLY A FREE INDIA WITH FULL CONTROL OVER HER FINANCIAL RESOURCES CAN TACKLE HER GREAT PROBLEMS OF POVERTY, UNEMPLOYMENT AND ILLITERACY WITH SUCCESS, AND I APPEAL TO MY MUSLIM BRETHREN AND SISTERS TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE EFFORTS THAT ARE BEING MADE TO MITIGATE THESE EVILS," SAID SJT. S. A. BRELVI IN THE COURSE OF HIS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT THE BIHAR PROVINCIAL MUSLIM POLITICAL CONFERENCE HELD AT SONHALA ON MONDAY.

Sjt. Brelvi at the outset referred to the "correct lead" given by the Azad Muslim Conference at Delhi and congratulated the organisers of the Bihar Conference for being first to spread the popular message of the Delhi Conference.

INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY

Sjt. Brelvi proceeding made a rapid survey of the European situation and referred to the "new problems created for us" by the war. He said, "Our opportunity will be to fashion a new free India of which we have dreamt and for which many of us have fought and suffered".

MOST CHERISHED SAFEGUARD

Sjt. Brelvi then referred to the delicate negotiations that are being carried on to bring about communal settlement and commended Moulana Azad's view expressed at the Ramgarh Congress that "whatever constitution is adopted for India, there must be the fullest guarantees in it for the rights and interests of the minorities" as their most cherished safeguard.

The following are excerpts from Sjt. Brelvi's address:—

The Azad Muslim Conference which was held in Delhi in April last gave a correct lead to Indian Muslims at the most critical juncture in the history of this country. Timely and inspiring as was its message, it required to be carried to every nook and corner of the country and to the hearths and homes of Muslims. You, the Nationalist Muslims of Bihar, were the first to take initiative in this matter and decided to hold a Conference of Muslims of your Province during the middle of the last month. For the presidentship of the Conference your choice fell on me. I am deeply grateful to you for the honour that you have done to me. Unfortunately, as it was not possible for me to come here in the middle of June, you very kindly postponed the Conference in order to suit my convenience, to the first week of July. I am, therefore, doubly grateful to you.

It is not merely that you were the first to organize a Provincial Conference to spread and popularize the message of the Azad Muslim Conference, but you have also given a splendid lead to Muslims in other provinces by arranging to hold the session of the Conference in a village. The Congress has shown what magnificent success can be achieved in awakening the political consciousness of the peasant and agricultural labourer, who constitute more than ninety per cent of our population, by holding its sessions in the villages. I trust that similar success will attend your efforts and that your example will be followed in other provinces so that Muslims in rural areas as well as in cities and towns will have the opportunity of hearing the message of the Delhi Conference.

India's Opportunity

Making a rapid survey of the "war situation and India's opportunity", Sjt. Brelvi said:

We are passing through revolutionary times and the problems of India and countries similarly situated can be solved only in accordance with the spirit of the times. We have to realize this important fact as much as the British and prepare ourselves accordingly. The War has created new problems for us. It is likely that we may have to face internal disturbances and disorders and also aggression from outside. The days that are to come will be days of great trials for us. But, for men and women, who love their country, who are brave and who are alive to the greatness of the destiny of their country, these days will also be days of a great opportunity such as occurs only after intervals of centuries. Our opportunity will be to fashion a new and free India of which we all have dreamt and for which many of us have fought and suffered. All that we Indians now need to do to utilize the opportunity to the greatest advantage to our country is to remain true to it and to the ideals of freedom and democracy, to be generous and tolerant towards one another and, above all, not to falter in our determination to make the highest sacrifice, if need be, to achieve independence.

Delicate Negotiations

Now that delicate negotiations are being carried on to bring about communal settlement, I think it will be neither helpful nor proper to raise controversial issues or to recall the unfortunate history of the efforts that have continuously but unavailingly been made for more than two years to close the melancholy chapter of inter-communal differences and bitternesses and to open a new chapter of enduring national unity based on a proper realization on the part of the minority community of its responsibility to the country as well as a generous recognition on the part of the majority community of the fears and needs of the minority.

I must, however, take this opportunity of repudiating the slander that has often been repeated that we, the Nationalist Muslims, have constituted the main hindrance to a Congress-League Settlement. When the true history of the last two years is written, the world, I have no doubt, will realize that no body of men worked with greater sincerity, devotion and persistence than did the Nationalist Muslims, under the able guidance of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, to hasten and facilitate such a settlement in every possible way and in the face of most disheartening difficulties.

Nationalist Muslim Efforts

The Azad Muslim Conference held at Delhi and the resolutions passed by it were the best proofs of the desire of the Nationalist Muslims not to hinder but to help the attainment of a permanent and honourable understanding between Hindus and Muslims. So successful, indeed, were the efforts made by the Nationalist Muslims and so genuine was the solicitude of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress leaders to come to an agreement with the Muslim League that, had Mr. Jinnah not barred the way of negotiations by his insistence on the recognition of the League as the sole representative body of Indian Muslims, a settlement satisfactory to both sides would long ago have been arrived at within twenty-four hours and the country would have been spared the humiliations and despairs of the last two years. If national unity has not been achieved, the responsibility for the failure is that of Mr. Jinnah and his colleagues who have consistently refused to discuss with the representatives of the Congress the safeguards they consider necessary for the protection of Muslim interests in a free India. Their insistence on the recognition of the Muslim League as the sole representative body of Indian Muslims and their proposal regarding the partition of the country are both prompted by their new-found theory that Hindus and Muslims are not one but two nations and that they must always remain so.

Fear Of Hindu Majority

As a Muslim, it has always distressed me to find a large number of my co-religionists being over-powered by the fear of a Hindu majority. That feeling, to my mind, is a thoroughly un-Islamic one. For, Islam teaches fearlessness. Islam also teaches brotherhood. Any policy or programme which is either based on fear or is opposed to the idea of brotherhood must not be countenanced by Muslims. Yet such is the policy and programme which the Muslim League asks Muslims to accept!

Speaking for myself alone, I would have no safeguards for Muslims or any other minority except those concerning religion, language and culture and civic liberties which are embodied in the fundamental rights of all citizens. For, I am convinced that if we aim at establishing true democracy in our country, any safeguards other than these will hamper its realisation inasmuch the existence of such safeguards will sap the sense of responsibility which the majority owes to the minorities. For, democracy does not mean a mechanical rule of majority, but a rule of liberty, equality and fraternity—a rule, in short, in which the smallest minority has an equal opportunity of being heard and has never any fear of its rights being trampled upon and in which the majority identifies itself with the needs, the fears and the hopes of the minority.

As Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said in his presidential address at the Ramgarh session, the Congress has always held to two basic principles in this connection and every step was taken deliberately with these in view:

(1) Whatever constitution is adopted for India, there must be the fullest guarantees in it for the rights and interests of minorities.

(2) The minorities should judge for themselves what safeguards are necessary for the protection of their rights and interests. The majority should not decide this. Therefore, the decision in this respect must depend upon the consent of the minorities and not on a majority vote.

Muslims and other minorities should regard this declaration by the Congress as their most cherished safeguard. Apart from constitutional safeguards, the fears of the minorities may be allayed if we clarify the national objectives that we desire to attain through freedom. I have already referred to the need for a proper understanding of the spirit of democracy.

It is absolutely necessary that leaders of public opinion in the country should constantly and sedulously discountenance the prevailing notion that democracy means nothing more and nothing less than enforcing the will of the majority. That is merely the outer shell. The kernel of democracy is something different and more valuable. True democracy guarantees the exercise of liberty in its truest and widest sense. It means that no decision should be arrived at by the legislative and executive organs of the people without free, public and exhaustive discussion. It ensures equality of opportunity for all in every field of human activity. It necessitates practical application of the ideal of human brotherhood. Again, what is the kind of democratic State that we wish to establish? Will it be a purely secular one or will it have a religious bias? Obviously, in a country like India, with its different religions, it would be dangerous to give to the State a religious bias of any kind. The future State of India should thus be, neither directly nor indirectly, a Hindu State or a Muslim State but a purely secular Indian State.

Independence

Concluding his address Sjt. Brelvi referred to India's goal. He said:

We desire independence for our country, not as an end in itself, but as a means to higher ends. Among these ends is the solution of the three great problems that face our country, the problems of poverty, unemployment and illiteracy. Only a free India, with full control over her financial resources, can tackle these problems with success. Until we secure the required political power, the measures that we can take can at best be inadequate. Nevertheless these measures cannot wait and no community is in greater need of relief in this respect than the Muslims. May I appeal to my Muslim brethren and sisters to contribute to the efforts that are being made to mitigate the evils arising out of poverty, unemployment and illiteracy by carrying on unceasing propaganda, by example as well as by precept, for the use of Khaddar, the products of village and small industries and Swadeshi goods and by organizing campaigns for the removal of illiteracy. Your Province has already set an example to other provinces by its vigorous and fruitful literacy campaigns initiated by my esteemed friend, Dr. Syed Mahmud, and I trust that you will never slacken your efforts in this direction until there is no illiterate man or woman left in the Province.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru hoisting the National Flag at the Congress House in Bombay on Sunday morning.

India To Manufacture High Explosives

Gigantic Scheme For Expansion Of Munition Works: Indian Talent And Product To Be Fully Utilised

SIMLA, July 1.

A scheme costing seven crores of rupees for the expansion of factories is being undertaken in addition to the expansion of production in ordnance factories as they stood on the outbreak of the war.

Under this scheme every factory will be expanded in order to increase its potential production and to permit it to undertake the manufacture of the most modern types of weapons and munitions.

Additional plant costing some ninety lakhs of rupees for the manufacture of high explosives is being installed and large orders for steel work and plant have already been placed in India. Experts have been drafted from ordnance factories in India and others have been brought out from the United Kingdom.

Numbers of young Indians, chemists and engineers, have also been engaged and are undergoing training.

Young Indian engineers have also been engaged and are undergoing training in the chemical, plumbing and similar trades, for the manufacture of plant.

Except for certain plant imported from overseas the entire scheme is being carried out with materials manufactured in India.

It has also been necessary to establish in India the supply of important raw materials, one of which is "toluene."

Ordnance establishments dealing with the manufacture of high grade steel are being extended and modernised at a cost of about one crore.

These factories will produce steel for the latest type of field guns and barrels, anti-aircraft guns, as well as non-ferrous alloys required for the manufacture of ammunition, air bombs and small arms ammunition.

MACHINE-GUNS ETC.

Extensions costing 78 lakhs are being carried out in ordnance factories producing guns; gun carriages, finished shells, fuses and miscellaneous components.

When these extensions have been completed India will produce field guns of the most modern type, maintain the latest types of anti-aircraft guns and supply these weapons with ammunition.

Factories now producing service rifles and light machine-guns will be extended at a cost of 73 lakhs, thus doubling India's outturn of light machine-guns and the essential maintenance components.

About Rs. 94,00,000 will be spent in the extension of factories manufacturing propellants for gun ammunition and small arms ammunition. Large plants will be installed in these factories for the manufacture of acetone from alcohol, which is a by-product of India's sugar industry.

SMALL ARMS TO BE DOUBLED

A sum of Rs. 1,50,00,000 is being spent on the extension of small arms factories, which will more than double India's output of small arms ammunition, while some Rs. 34,00,000 will be spent in extensions in the field of projectile filling, which will increase the outturn of shells, air bombs, land mines, depth charges, etc.

These projects have been planned by a special staff at Army Headquarters consisting of mechanical engineers, chemists and civil engineers.

Special staffs have been appointed to the various ordnance factories to carry out these projects.

The leading industrial concerns in India are assisting in the construction of fabricated steel buildings, provision of cranes, and the manufacture of plant.

TO ENGLAND FOR TRAINING

The entire resources of His Majesty's Government in Britain have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for the planning of factories of a special nature.

In many cases special selected staff from the Indian ordnance factories have been sent on deputation to the United Kingdom to study the latest production methods.—A. P.

RAJAJI LEAVES FOR DELHI

MADRAS, July 1.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar left Madras this morning by the Grand Trunk Express for Delhi to attend the emergency meeting of the Congress Working Committee.—A. P.

SAVARKAR TO MEET VICEROY

The United Press understands that Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha has received an invitation from the Viceroy for an interview on 5th July.—United Press.

SIR SIKANDAR NOT GOING TO DELHI

SIMLA, July 1.

The "Associated Press" is authoritatively informed that Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, is not going to Delhi to resume his talk with the Congress President about Hindu-Muslim unity and as far as information is available here no other Muslim Premier is coming to Delhi to meet the Congress Working Committee.—A. P.

Exploits Of Charlie Chan

Hollywood Murder

By Alfred Andriola

HI, CHARLIE! BUSY?
AH! DEEP IN MOVIE GOSSIP!
GOSSIP SOMETIMES TELLS TRUTH! WOULD LIKE TO KNOW MORE OF THIS DEE LORING!
CHARLIE! YOU DON'T THINK DEE LORING HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH NORDA NOLL'S MURDER?
HA! THAT IS BIG CONCLUSION! AM INTERESTED ONLY IN ILLNESS OF MISS LORING!
McNaught Syndicate, Inc.
INSPECTOR CHAN! ALL OVER I'VE BEEN LOCKING FOR YOU! HAVE I GOT TROUBLES! HAVE I GOT WORRIES!
WHAT IS TROUBLE?
EVERYTHING! THE JINX IS ON ME AGAIN! THEY CAN'T DO THIS TO ME! I'LL SUE 'EM! OH! OH! WAIT TILL I CATCH MY BREATH!

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